I. Drapentier fecit

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THE
Exact Dealer
REFINED:

Being a Useful *Companion* for all *Traders.*

In THREE PARTS.

Containing

I. A Description of the Commodities, Coins, Weights and Measures of *Great Britain,* and its neighbouring Countries. With Useful Directions about Entring and Taking up Goods at the Custom-house: Instructions about Bills of Exchange, and the keeping of Books of Accompts. The way of Recovering Debts; likewise Exact Tables of Accompts ready cast-up.

II. Containing a plain Institution of Arithmetick in all its Parts; with an excellent and easie new way of Multiplying Foot-measure in Feet and Inches, by Feet and Inches, without Reduction, and applied to the Measuring of Carpenters, Joyners, Painters, Plaisterers, Glasiers, and Bricklayers Work, *&c.* And of Solid Timber, *&c.* Also the whole Art of Gauging, with several curious Tables. And very necessary Observations relating to the Measuring of Land.

III. Containing the Travellers Guide through all the Principal Roads in *England.* An Account of Carriers Inns, and Days of going out. Also the Rates of Post-Letters. With other Matters not before made publick.

The Third Edition, Enlarged.

By *J. H.* Author of *The Secretary's Guide.*

LONDON, Printed for H. Rhodes, at the *Star,* the Corner of *Bride-lane, Fleet-street,* 1695.

Price Bound One Shilling.

Licens'd,

February the 27th. 159$^{0}_{1}$.

THE PREFACE TO THE Reader.

HAving conſider'd the great want of a Book of Univerſal Inſtruction in Trade and Management of Affairs, I thought it highly neceſſary, for the Benefit of Traders and Artiſts of ſundry kinds, to turn my Endavours that way, that by compiling what muſt undeniably be uſeful and neceſſary, I might the more boldly recommend it to the Induſtrious part of Men, whoſe diſcerning Judgments (if in any thing I have fail'd of my deſigned Aim, in ſerving and obliging them) may caſt a friendly Cenſure on this my Underdaking: Nor let any, before they

they have peruſed and ſeriouſly conſider'd it, judge raſhly, and proceed to condemn this Book, by fancying that ſo ſmall a Volume can never effectually contain what it promiſes in the Title-Page, leſt when they find they have been over-haſty in Cenſuring, they are forc'd, at leaſt tacitly, to acknowledge the Pains that I have taken to advantage them, are but ſlenderly deſerved by the too Cenſorious, whoſe firſt Objections, for the moſt part, border upon Ingratitude. However, let me tell the World (or that part of it whoſe Affairs it moſtly may concern) that, if I may preſume to judge in my own Caſe, (or indeed my Good-will towards the Induſtrious, may freely diſcharge it ſelf) a more Uſeful Book is no where to be found, relating to Trade and Buſineſs, no, not in the largeſt of Volumes, if taken ſingly. For it ſhews the Commodities, Coins, Weights and Meaſures of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and of all our neighbouring Countries; with the Compariſon of their Weights, Meaſures and Coins with our own. You alſo here may inform your ſelf of the ſeveral Diſtinctions, by which Commodities are bought and vended; with their true Value and Goodneſs, and what Allowances are given; how to calculate the Diſcount of Money, when Goods are paid for before the time agreed on, a Cuſtom very common among Merchants and Tradeſmen; and Directions for the Entring Goods at the Cuſtom-Houſe, and ſhipping them away to Foreign Countries; alſo how to Enter and Take-up Goods Inwards: Likewiſe, what is to be conſider'd in Drawing and Remitting Money

Money upon Bills of Exchange, and what is to be done in caſe of Refuſal or Delay in Payment of thoſe Bills, to ſecure your ſelf againſt the Drawer, Remitter, or Aſſigner, *&c.* With excellent Directions to keep your Accounts, in a Method altogether New, as plain as the common and confuſed way of Shop-keepers, but as exact as that call'd the *Italian* Method of Book-keeping, uſed by Merchants of great Buſineſs. The Methods uſed in compounding Debts, with Directions how to proceed on Statutes of Bankrupt, and what is to be done in recovering Arrears of Rent.

And that nothing might be wanting to your help in Trade, you have ſeveral excellent Tables ready calculated; and their Application in Uſes and Examplees, both for Expences, the Intereſt of Money, and the Value of Commodities, plain and ſhorter than any yet publiſh'd of the like kind.

You have likewiſe an eaſie and plain Inſtitution of Arithmetick, whereby the Meaneſt Capacity may learn the Grounds of that excellent Science in a few days; and the Application thereof to the Menſuration of Carpenters, Joyners, Glaſiers, and Bricklayers Work; and to the Menſuration of Solids, in a Method alſo wholly new, which, by the help of a ſmall Table, takes away that unneceſſary Trouble of reducing Integers and Parts to one Denomination, and of uſing Decimal Arithmetick. To which I have added the whole Art of Gauging, with excellent Tables for that purpoſe; alſo uſeful Tables relating to the Menſuration of Land. And laſtly, a compleat Deſcription of the

the Roads of *England*, the Distance of the most noted Towns in each Road one from another, and the Counties in which they are. With an Account of the Carriers, Waggons and Coaches belonging to any Stage or Town of Trade; and where they Inn, and when they go out of Town. With many other things very useful and necessary to be known by all who desire and aim at Exactness in the Management of their Affairs. For the perusal of all which, I referr you to the following Pages, not doubting but you will find the Benefit intended thereby; which that you may, is all the Compiler hereof wishes, for the great Trouble and Pains taken for your Instruction. So I take my leave, and am

Yours to serve,

J. H.

THE

THE INTRODUCTION.

AS *Profit* and *Advantage* are moſt deſirable, ſo are there ſundry ways (without running beyond the bounds of Honeſty) to acquire them; yet thoſe ways require *Underſtanding*, *Prudence*, *Diligence*, *Caution*, and *Induſtry*; for without ſome or all of theſe, Men may hope and expect in vain, unleſs Fortune (which does not frequently happen) ſhould caſt Riches upon them, beyond their Expectation, and ſurprize them with her Bounties, when they ſuppoſed ſhe had altogether neglected and forſaken them; as by the Death of Relations, fortunate Marriage, return of Ventures from Sea, the expiration of Lives in Leaſes, or Tenure of Lands; with many the like Accidents, or advantageous Chances, which for brevity ſake, and as being little to my purpoſe, I ſhall wave; conſidering my main aim and drift is, to admoniſh and direct Men how to improve themſelves, and riſe by Induſtry in Trading, and managing Affairs; As firſt, with *Underſtanding* rightly to be knowing in what they undertake, that they, by entering upon that they underſtand not, be not liable to be Cheated and Impoſed upon, by ſuch as lie upon the catch, to take advantage of their Weakneſs in Knowledge of thoſe things they pretend to. Secondly, *Prudence* in knowing how to manage and turn their Affairs and Undertakings to the beſt advantage, where y

the Underſtanding will be improv'd, and Over-reaching prevented; for even the Crafty, where they perceive a Man ſufficiently prudent, to countermine them in their Policies and dark Contrivances, will forbear (as much as may be) to attempt any thing where they are not likely to ſucceed, but rather turn their Force upon ſome weaker Fort, more liable to be undermined or battered down by Inſinuations, ſpecious Pretences of Friendſhip and Aſſiſtance, and many the like Stratagems, by which they too frequently intereſt themſelves in the Affairs of young Men eſpecially, and often lay a Foundation upon their Ruine; which, indeed, is the thing they at firſt aim at, and can be no way better prevented, than by a *prudent* regard of Buſineſs, and Self-management of Affairs in the Beginning of our Undertakings: for when we are once well ſettled and grounded in any Occupation, the next thing, which is Diligence, will ſoon ſet us (unleſs ſome extraordinary Accident happen) above the reach or danger of a Miſcarriage: And to keep off any ſuch thing *Caution* muſt be uſed how we engage or intereſt our ſelves in other Men's Affairs, by being Bound, buying in Part'nerſhip, undertaking to be Executors, venturing conſiderable matters to Sea, taking falſe Mortgages, or Purchaſing where there is no good Title, with many things of the like nature, that require Caution, and ought not raſhly to be undertaken. The fifth thing to be conſider'd, is *Induſtry*; which, indeed, is the Siſter to *Diligence*, but yet exceeds her by ſome degrees on this account: for, a Man may be diligent in keeping what he has, and yet not induſtrious to get more: A Man may be diligent in the Station or Calling wherein he is placed, yet not induſtrious to advance himſelf, by puſhing forward, and laying hold of the leaſt Opportunity that offers it ſelf for his Promotion: and this is, indeed, the reaſon

ſon why many ſpend their Lives in a mean Condition, becauſe contenting themſelves to labour in their firſt Undertaking, how low or mechanick ſoever it is, they will not venture out of it, though apparent Advantage offers it ſelf; leſt (like a Fiſh taken out of its proper Element, not being long able to breathe in the thinner Air) they ſhould faint ſo much in their new Undertaking, that they would not be able, that failing, to make a retreat to the firſt; and therefore conclude they had better be upon ſure ground, than run a hazard where double Advantage will be the Reward of their Induſtry, if they are ſucceſsful; but nothing (as they fondly propoſe to themſelves) if they chance to miſcarry. Some again there are that hold, That if a Man be deſtin'd to proſper, and grow rich in the World, he ſhall have his lucky Day; Riches ſhall flow in upon him by means unſought, and ways unexpected: and on the contrary, thoſe that are doomed to be poor, ſtrive againſt the Wind and Tide in vain; for though they are both diligent and induſtrious, *riſe early, ſit up late, and eat the Bread of Carefulneſs*, yet they ſhall (after all that) find themſelves in the ſame Condition, as if they had liv'd ſupinely all their days. But this Rule holds not good, as is frequently demonſtrated, and is, for the moſt part, the Sluggard's Plea, who living poor, by reaſon of his Eaſe and Idleneſs, attributes (Atheiſt like) all things to Fate and Chance; when, on the contrary, *Solomon* affirms, That *the diligent hand ſhall make rich, but the Sluggard ſhall have ſcarcity of bread.* Much more of this kind I might inſtance, for the Inſtruction and Encouragement of thoſe that are willing to ſtrive in their Callings; for as it is moſt commendable, ſo it contributes moſt to their temporal Felicity. But this being ſomewhat a Digreſſion from my purpoſe, I now

proceed to tell the Reader, That I have compiled this Book chiefly for the advantage of Traders, and have filled it with such variety as well of things useful and absolutely necessary to be known, (by those that would thrive) as other matters of weight and moment, by which those that are already knowing may be improved. Nor have I spared any pains to reduce them to, and render them in such a method as may make them easie to an indifferent Capacity, the particulars of which are too various and numerous to be mentioned in an *Introduction.* However, in general, I take the boldness to affirm, That I have omitted nothing that I conceived might be in any sort convenient to be known, relating to Trade, or its dependencies: So that I may term it, *A Store-house of Instructions, or seasonable Directions, compiled to supply the Trading part of the Nation, with those Rules,* &c. *that have hitherto been so much wanting, and with earnestness sought after and desired.* And conclude, That a Book more useful (of this kind) has not hitherto appeared in the World, which makes me hope (though it is fallen in an Age wherein the sagacity of Mankind seems to be at an ebb) that seeing it carries Profit in its Front, and (in all likelihood) will perform more then it promises, it may find acceptance.

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

Of the Commodities of Great Britain, *and all other Countries, by which a mutual Trade is maintained; and of ſeveral Coins, VVeights, and Meaſures neceſſary to be known by all Merchants.*

GReat Britain, containing the Kingdoms of *England*, and *Scotland*, and Dominion of *Wales*, is in it ſelf very fertile by Nature, and its fertility has been wonderfully improved within the revolution of a few Ages by Art and Induſtry, to that degree, that it gives not place to the moſt fruitful Countries of the remaining part of the World, and ſends its Manufactures into the remoteſt parts of World, commanding by them the Riches of *Perſia*, *Ægypt*, *Ethiopia*, and both the *Indies*, and indeed, the Growth, and Manufactures of all the Earth's large Quarters, or Diviſions; and is with good cauſe therefore termed the Store-houſe of the Weſtern World. The Commodities are

Bays, Sayes, Serges, Cottons, Woolen-Cloaths made in divers Countries, of ſundry Goodneſſes and Prices, Kerſies, Buffins, Moccadoes, Sattins, Grograms, Velvets, Pluſhes, Callimancoes, Worſteds, Fuſtians, Durances, Perpetuanes, Tukes, Furs, Calve-skins, Sheep-skins, Hides, Paper, Arras, Cloth of Gold, Tin, Iron, Lead, Syder, Beer, Ale, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Peaſe, Rye, Linen Cloth, Fiſh, Cheeſe, Butter, Gunpowder, Hops,

Honey, Wax, Salt-petre, Yarn, Hemp, Flax, Saffron, Licoras, Alom, Coperas, and many other things of the like nature.

The Coin current in *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, is of divers Pieces; of which, and their Value, few being ignorant, I need not name them: But Accompts are kept in Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings; of which

4 Farthings, 12 Pence, 20 Shillings } make 1 { Penny. Shilling. Pound.

In *Scotland*, Accompts are kept in Marks and Nobles, and Small Pieces; of which

1 Small Piece, 3 Small Pieces, 2 Nobles Scotch, 3 Nobles Scotch } make { 2 d. 1 q. *Engliſh*. 1 Nob. *Scot.* or 6 d. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Eng.* 1 Mark, or 13 d. 2 q. *Eng.* 1 l. *Scot.* or 20 d. *Eng.*

Weights generally uſed in *Great-Britain*, are of three ſorts, *Troy*, *Apothecaries*, and *Averdupoiſe*.

1ſt. *Troy Weight* is that by which is weighed Bread, Gold, Silver, Pearl, *&c.* whoſe Denominations are, Pounds, Ounces, Penny-weight, and Grains: of which

24 Grains, 20 Penny-weight, 12 Ounces, 14 Ounces 12 p. wt. } make 1 { Penny-weight. Ounce. Pound Troy. Pound Averdup.

2dly. *Apothecaries Weight*, uſed by Druggiſts and Apothecaries, whoſe Denominations are, Grains, Scruples, Drams, Ounces, and Pounds; of which

20 Grains

20 Grains 3 Scruples 8 Drams 12 Ounces	make 1	Scruple. Dram. Ounce Pound.

3dly. *Averdupoiſe Weight*, by which is weighed all ſorts of Wares, or Merchandize Garblable, as Sugar, Pepper, Cloves, *&c* and all ſorts of Commodities ſold by the Hundred, as Currans, freſh Butter, Cheeſe, *&c.* and is divided into the Denominations of Tuns, Hundreds, Quarters, Pounds, Ounces, and Drams.

16 Drams 16 Ounces 28 Pound	make 1	Ounce. Pound, Quarter of a Hundred.
4 Quarters or 112 Pound 20 Hundred		Hundred Weight. Tun.

There are ſome other Denominations of theſe Weights in ſeveral Places, to wit, Stone, Cloves, Todds, Rowes, Weighs, Loads, Fothers, Tuns; but they are all reduced into theſe Weights, and vary in ſeveral Countries.

Meaſures of Cloth, Linnen, Silk, *&c.* are divided into Yards, or Ells, Quarters, and Nails; of which

4 Nails 4 Quarters 5 Quarters	make 1	Quarter. Yard. Ell.

The Denomination by which larger Quantities, as Land, Board, Glaſs, Pavement, Tapeſtry, *&c.* are

meaſured, ſhall be given in another place, when we treat thereof.

Liquid Meaſures moſt in uſe, are Four, the Pint, the Quart, the Pottle, and the Gallon; of which

2 Pints 2 Quarts 2 Pottles	make 1	Quart. Pottle. Gallon.	

Other greater things being more properly Veſſels to hold Liquor, than meaſures of them, I ſhall give the quantities when I come to treat of Gauging.

Dry Meaſure, uſed for Corn and Grain, is by the Gallon, which is neither the Wine Gallon, nor the Ale Gallon; but between them both, the common name, and meaſure of higher Meaſures, are thus,

2 Gallons 4 Pecks 8 Buſhels 10 Quarters	make 1	Peck. Buſhel. Quarter. Laſt.	

Sea-Coals and Salt are alſo meaſured by theſe Pecks, Five of which make a Buſhel, and Thirty Six ſuch Buſhels make a Chaldron of Coals.

Ireland.

THE Commodities of the Kingdom of *Ireland* are, Wool, Fells, Yarn, Furs, Flax, Linen-Cloth, Hides, Tallow, Hemp, Honey, Wax, Herrings, Cod, Hake-Fiſh, Salmons, Eels, Rugs, Mantles, Iriſh Cloth, Pipe-ſtaves, Iron, and Lead, Wheat, and all kind of Grain, Salt, Beef, Butter, and Cheeſe, and many Manufactures. The

The Money in which Accounts are kept, and compared with Engliſh, are Obs, Harpers, and Pounds Iriſh, of which

1 Ob 2 Obs 20 Harpers	make	4 *d.* 2 *q. Engliſh.* 1 Harper, or 9 *d. Engl.* 1 Pound *Ir.* or 15 *s. Engl.*

France.

THE Commodities of the Kingdom of *France*, are Wines, Prunes, Canvaſs, Linen-Cloth, Salt, Velvets, raw Silk, and divers Stuffs of Silk, Buckrams, Boxes with Combs, Paper, playing Cards, Glaſs, Grain to die, Rozen, Wheat, and all kind of Grain, Corn.

Accounts are kept here in Deniers, Sous, and Livres; or Deniers, Sous, and Crowns; of which

12 Deniers 20 Sous	make	1 Sous. 1 Frank or Livre, about 2 *s. Engliſh.*
13 Livres 60 Sous	make	1 Crown, or about 6 *s. Engliſh.*

In *Rochell* and *Bourdeaux*, and ſo in moſt parts, the Kintal contains 100 *lb.* and holds out with our Engliſh Hundred, ſaving, that through falſhood of the Weights, it falleth leſs in one place than another.

The long Meaſure is an Aulm being almoſt a Yard longer then our Engliſh Ell.

The Meaſure for Salt in *Rochell*, is the Boiſeau, whereof 24 make a Muy, 32 Muys a Hundred, and 2 Muys make about a Tun and 6 Buſhels of our Briſtol Meaſure; the beſt Meaſure of all is the Oldron, which is 36 Muys to the Hundred,

and every Hundred makes about 20 Tuns of our Briſtol Meaſure.

The Meaſure for Corn at *Rochel* and *Bourdeaux*, is the Boiſeau, containing near about three Pecks of Briſtol Meaſure.

Spain and *Portugal.*

THe Commodities are, Wools, Madera, Sugar, Almonds, Wines, Oil, Aniſeeds, Anchovies, Barberries, Bariglia, Figs, Raiſins, Train-Oil, Iron, Oranges, Lemons, Sumack, Saffron, Soap, Coriander, Cork, Licoras, Woad. And the Commodities of the *Weſt-Indies*, Sugar: of *Brazil*, *Fernandebuch*, Wood, Tabacco, and other Commodities.

In *Spain*, Accompts are kept generally in Ducats, Ryals, and Mervedies: of which 34 Mervedies being worth 6 *d.* ſterling make a Ryal, 11 Ryals make a Ducat, which is worth 5 *s.* 6 *d.* ſterling.

In *Portugal*, Accompts are kept in Ducats, Ryals, and Rees: of which 40 Rees, worth about 6 *d.* ſterling make a Ryal, 10 Ryals a Ducat worth 5 *s.* ſterling.

In the moſt Parts of *Spain*, the Kintal contains 100 *lb.* and but 102 *lb.* of our Engliſh Weight. The Kintal of Iron in *Biskay* contains 150 *lb.* and makes 114 *lb.* Engliſh Weight. The Kintal of Pepper or Ginger, in *Lisbon*, called the Teſter Kintal, contains 112 *lb.*

The Rore is the Quartern Weight, which contains 28 *lb.* and ſometimes 2 or 3 Pounds more.

The Kintal of moſt ſorts of all other Spices, contains 128 *lb.* and is called the Great Kintal. The Rore, or Quartern thereof, contains 32 *lb.* it holds out about 15 or 16 *lb.* more than our Engliſh Hundred.

In

In *Spain*, the Meaſure is the Vare, which contains our Engliſh Yard, wanting a Nail.

In *Portugal*, Linnen-Cloth is meaſured by the aforeſaid Vare: But the other Meaſure is called the Coruda, and contains about Three quarters of our Engliſh Yard.

In *Spain*, the Meaſure for Corn and Salt, is called the Kayis, containing 12 Hanicks: and 2 Kayis, and 3 Hanicks make a Tun of Water-meaſure at *Briſtol*.

In *Portugal*, the Meaſure for Corn and Salt, is call'd the Muy, and 60 Alquers make a Muy: and 2 Muys 15 Alquers, or thereabouts, make a Tun of our Water-meaſure at *Briſtol*.

Italy, and *Iſlands* adjoining.

THe Commodities of *Italy*, and certain *Iſlands* adjoining, are, Venice Gold, Velvets, Sattins, Cyprus, Silks, Cloth of Gold and Silver, Cottons, Fuſtians, Wines, Currans, Cloves, Raſhes, Rice, Sarcenets, raw Silks, Aloms, and Vitriol Glaſſes, and other Manufactures.

Germany, and Places adjoining.

THe Commodities of *Germany*, and Places adjoining, are, Wools, Argol, Steel, Laton, Copper, Iron, and all kind of Manufacture made of them: Coperas, Aloms, Lead, Fuſtians, Paper, Linnen-Cloth, Quickſilver, Bell-metal, Tin, Rheniſh Wines, and Mather.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Neceſſary Obſervations about the Length and Weight of Cloths, and Tail of Goods.

Kent, *Yorkſhire*, and *Reading*-Cloths are Six quarters and a half broad, and ought to weigh 86 pounds; and in length, the piece to be 30, and 34 Yards. *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Eſſex*-Cloths of ſeven quarters broad, ought to weigh 80 pounds, and to be in length 29, and 32 Yards. *Worceſter*, *Coventry*, and *Hereford*-Cloths ought to be Six quarters and a half wide, and in weight 78 pounds, the length 30 and 33 Yards. *Glouceſter*, *Oxon*, and *Wiltſhire*-Cloths, as likewiſe thoſe of *Somerſetſhire*, ought to be Seven quarters wide, and to weigh 76 pounds, and in length to be 29, and 32 Yards. *Suffolk* Sorting-Cloths of Six quarters and a half wide, ought to be 64 pounds in weight, and in length 24, and 26 Yards; and all other Cloths that are Six quarters and a half wide, ought to weigh 60 pounds the Cloth or Piece, and to conſiſt of 24, or 26 Yards in length. Broad and Narrow *Yorkſhire*-Cloths of four quarters wide, ought to weigh 30 pounds, and to be in length 34, and 35 Yards. That called the Broad Cloth of *Taunton*, *Dunſtable*, and *Bridgewater*, of Seven quarters wide, ought to weigh 30 pounds, and in length to conſiſt of 12, and 13 Yards. Kerſies of *Devonſhire*, and *Douſons*, of Four quarters, ought to weigh 13 pounds, and to be in length 12, and 13 Yards. Checker'd Kerſies, Greys, Strip'd and Plain, of Four quarters, ought to be in weight 24 pounds, and in length 17 and 18 Yards. Ordinary Peniſtons, or Forreſts of Three quarters and a half, ought

ought to weigh 28 pounds, and be in length 12, and 13 Yards. Sortings, Peniſtons of Six quarters and a half, ought to be 35 pounds in weight, and in length 13 and 14 Yards. Waſhers of *Lancaſhire*, and other Cloths of that Country ought to be in weight 17 pounds, and in length 17, and 18 Yards. And this was inſtituted for the prevention of Frauds, that they might have their due Subſtance, and not be made ſlightly and ſleiſy; and it is to be noted, That the Maker, or Vender is obliged to allow it, if there be a defect in breadth, width, or length; and if he refuſe it, he may be Sued, and Damage recovered for a Fraud, contrary to the Intent, or true meaning of your Bargain: And that this may be perfected, there is a certain weight of Wool allowed for the performance. As a Sack of Wool does contain 364 pounds, the Tod in like manner is 38 pounds, of which 13 are accounted the Sack, each Tod being Four Nails, and every Nail Seven pounds; ſo that from hence it is concluded, as indeed it is allowed, that a Sack of Wool is ſufficient, and ought to finiſh four Standard Cloths, to render them true breadth, true weight, and true length; *viz.* Six Yards and a quarter wide, 60 pounds in weight, and 24 Yards in length. And the next thing for the information of the Buyer, is to ſee whether the Cloths he buys, are well Mill'd and Dryed, and that for ſhrinking, or waſte, he be allowed an Inch in every Yard: And thus having ſpoken of theſe things, to give an inſight more perfectly, perhaps than many yet underſtand, I proceed to other things worthy of Note.

Something Uſeful to know about Tale of Goods.

CAnvas, Cloth, 120 Ells is accoutned an Hundred.

Fuſtian, 14 Ells is a Chief: but of fine Linnen, Silk, and Syndon, 10 Ells make a Chief.

Fiſh, as Ling, Haberdine, and Cod-fiſh, 124 is an Hundred, 1240 make a Thouſand. Eels 25 to a Strike, 10 Strike to the Bind. Herrings and Stock-fiſh, 120 to the Hundred: 1200 makes a Thouſand in a Barrel, 12 Barrels make a Laſt.

Laths, there muſt be but Five-ſcore to the Hundred, of Five Foot long: but Four Foot long, are Six-ſcore, or 120 to the Bundle: their Breadth One Inch and an half, Half an Inch thick.

There are 120 Deals and Nails to the Hundred, Four thouſand Six Inches Tree-Nails, (being made for Ship-pins,) Three thouſand Nine Inches, Two thouſand a Foot, Fifteen hundred Eighteen Inches, One thouſand Two Foot Tree-Nails, or Ship-pins, go to the Thouſand, and there's a Load of Timber in them.

Lime is ſold by the Bag in *London*, which ſhould be a Buſhel; 25 make a Hundred. In the Countrey it is ſold by the Load, which is about Forty Buſhel.

Hoops are ſold by the Bundle, as 70 Pipe-Hoops, 90 Hogſhead, 120 Barrel, or Kilderkin, 180 Pink, or Ferkin-Hoops, make a Hundred.

Skins, as Goat, are numbred by the Kipp, of Fifty Skins to the Kipp: other Skins, Five-ſcore to the Hundred.

Furrs, as Sables, Filches, Minks, Martins, Greys, and Jennets, Forty Skins make a Timber.

Glaſs, a Seam is 24 Stone, or 120 *lb.* *New-Caſtle*-Glaſs, 5 Foot make a Table, 45 Tables make a Caſe;

a Caſe; *Normandy*-Glaſs, 25 Tables is a Caſe, which is cut into long Squares, the other Diamond-faſhion. Glaſs Bottles, 21 to the Dozen; 12 ſuch Dozen, or 252, make a Groſs, which is a Day's work.

Paper, a Bale is Ten Ream, a Ream Twenty Quire, Twenty four Sheets in a Quire: in *Genoa*-Paper, Twenty five Sheets in a Quire.

Parchment, a Roll is Five Dozen, Twelve Skins a Dozen.

Hides, Ten make a Dicker, Twenty Dicker a Laſt.

Gloves, Ten Pair is a Dicker: Horſe-ſhoes the ſame.

CHAP. III.

Things to be conſider'd in Weighing, and Taking up Goods. Of Marking, Tare, and Tret, what they are. And, of making Bills of Parcels. With many other things appertaining to Trade, &c.

THERE are ſeveral things to be conſider'd, though a Trader may not very often be concerned in them: But before I come to Particulars, I ſhall give theſe general Directions, which ought to be obſerved.

The Marks of Goods are many, and thoſe very different, either in Letters or Cyphers, at the Diſcretion of the Party: though ſome, to put a gloſs upon their own Goods, have marked them with another Man's Mark; of the Diſadvantage of which they have been frequently made ſenſible, by their Miſcarriage, or miſtaken Delivery.

The

The Number moſt proper to Casks thus, No 1. and ſo onward to as many as there are of them, or to what number ſuffices, whereby they are diſtinguiſhed from one another, that if there be a defect in any of them, it may be known from whence it came, and ſo reparation had; or if there be a diſtruſt of the Weight, or Meaſure, it may without much trouble, or difficulty be ſingled from amongſt the reſt to decide that ſcruple: Neither is this all, but you ought to obſerve the Tare of the Cask, or Pack.

Tare ſignifies the weight of the Cask, Pack, Cheſt, *&c.* and relates only to ſuch things as are bought by weight, for it may altogether be accounted unreaſonable, that the Buyer ſhould pay the ſame value for the Cask, as for the Goods, when frequently they are ten times the value; ſo that according to Cuſtom of Trade, there is an abatement for the weight in Tare; ſometimes as the Mark is ſet upon the Cask, or wrapping upon Packing, and ſometimes by weight after the Goods are taken out; and that which is marked upon the Cask, or Pack, *&c.* is called the In-voice Tare, ſignifying, that the weight has been conſidered before the Goods were put up, and thoſe that are not ſo marked, are either by Eſtimation or Weight, after the Goods are taken out, conſidered; and divers there are, that are held at a certain Eſtimate, eſpecially Tobacco; for according to the hundred weight, ſo the Hogſhead is reckoned; as for Example, ſuppoſe you have Seven Hogſheads, or the like of any Commodity by weight.

Having ſet down your weight before you part from the Scale, call them over with the Party that weighs them againſt you, by compariſon, or equality of ſetting down; compare likewiſe your Draughts, and if any difficulty ariſe, take care ſo

to

to manage it, that it be adjusted before you part, by giving your self, rather than fail, the trouble of weighing it over again; and thus you will not only clear your Assertion, but be satisfied, you have your weight; and to know the better the exact method, observe the following Rule.

		C. q. l.	Tare	C. q. l.
℔ N°	1	4---3---17	———	0---2---14
	2	6---2---14	———	0---3---27
	3	6---3---17	———	0---2---16
	4	8---1---21	———	0---3---15
	5	7---3---14	———	0---3---22
	6	5---2---19	———	0---3---27
	7	4---3---17	———	0---3---21

There is moreover a distinction in weighing between what we call Neat Weight, and that which is called Gross or Sutle; for between Gross and Neat, is an allowance for Tare; as likewise Loss and Damage, the Draughts being likewise considered, and comprehended, (a Pound in that case being allowed to every Hundred). ☞ The difference between the Sutle Hundred, and the Gross Hundred is Twelve Pounds, the first being accounted only Fivescore, and the latter Fivescore and Twelve Pounds, and is called the Great Hundred, as the other is the Small Hundred.

	C. q. l.
First, set down the summ ———	63---3---20
Secondly, set down 4 under C---4	———
Thirdly, draw a Line, and Multiply the 63 by 4, and taking in the odd Quarters.	255 28 2040

Fourthly,

Fourthly Put down 28, and Multiply by that, adding the Pounds ——— } 512 / 7160

To Free-men of *London* there is likewiſe an Allowance call'd *Tret*, which is Four Pound in 104, given, through Cuſtom, by the Seller, unleſs the Bargain be made to the contrary, and no Tret be to be allowed, by reaſon of the Cheapneſs of your Agreement.

To find the Tret, having ſubſtracted the Tare from the Groſs, bring the Remainder into Pounds Sutle; which divide by 26, and the Quotient is the Tret to be allowed in the whole; which ſubduct from the Pounds Suttle, and the Remainder is the Neat or Clear Weight.

And foraſmuch as you muſt ever obſerve to Book your Bill of Parcels as ſoon as you have taken it, and ſend the Paper along with the Goods, I have thought it convenient to ſet down the Form of a Bill; in Imitation of which, any other of the like kind may be made, *&c.*

The

The Form and Manner of Drawing up a Bill of Parcels.

Mr. *Robert Wing* } *Lond.* 18. *Novemb.* 1687.
bought of Mr. } at 1 Mon.
Abraham Toms

		C. q. l.		C. q. l.
℔ N°	1	6—3—17	Tare	0—3—17
	5	6—2—12		1—0—2
	7	6—3—24		1—1—14
	8	7—2—14		1—0—7
℔	10	6—3—22		0—3—24
	16	6—2—27		0—2—17
	14	7—3—4		1—0—4
	17	6—3—4		1—0—9
℔	19	7—2—7		0—3—17
	20	9—3—2		0—2—27
Groſs		—73—3—00		9—2—20
Tare		—09—2—20		
		63—3—22		l.
			makes	7160
			Tret	257

$6884\frac{1}{2}$ at $7d\frac{1}{2}$ *per* l. $21529\frac{3}{4}$.

It often happens, that when Goods are ſold for Time, the Seller being in neceſſity for Money, will give the Buyer an Allowance, if he will pay preſent Money; which Abatement is called *Diſcount*, and is generally after the rate of 6, 8, or 10 *per Cent. per Annum*, as can be agreed, and is thus underſtood and calculated. Suppoſe *A* is to receive of *B* 200 *l.* ſix Months hence; *B* offers to pay *A* preſently, if he will Diſcount at 6 *per Cent. per Annum*; *A* condeſcends, and they agree. Now to know what *A* muſt allow *B* for Diſcount, do thus: Firſt, reduce your 200 *l.* into Pence, the

the Product will be 48000 Pence, then multiply thoſe Pence by 6, the number of Months to be diſcounted for, the Product will be 288000, which divide by 200, and the quantity of time that is to be allowed, both which make 206 for your Diviſor, the Quotient will be 1398 $\frac{6}{103}$ Pence, which is 116*s.* $\frac{6}{103}$ parts of a Penny, and ſo much muſt be abated out of the Two, for the Six Months Diſcount, and no more, according to the true Method received among Merchants.

CHAP. IV.

Directions for Entering at the Cuſtom-Houſe, and Shipping of Goods, and what ought to be conſidered in Exporting, or Importing Commodities, with the Form of Receipts, and Bills of Lading, Brokerage, and what it is, &c.

IF you deſign to Ship any Goods, or the like, that you may not be at a loſs to know what you muſt doe in that caſe, take the following Directions, *&c.*

Having packed up your Goods in order to be Shipped and ſent away; or if Goods that pay Cuſtom, *&c.* if they are to be received, carry to the Cuſtom-houſe the true contents of the ſaid Goods, and get them entred according to the uſual manner; for by reaſon of the variation of their Method, no certain Rule of Direction can be particularly given; yet giving the contents of your Goods to one of the Clerks, there is ſuch care taken, that you ſhall be diſpatched in your turn, and

and having found out the firſt, he will direct you to the next, and ſo in courſe till you have the Commiſſioners, or Farmers Hands, with the Seal of the Office, and for this no Clerk will venture to take above his juſt Fees, for if he be found ſo doing, redreſs is to be had upon the leaſt complaint to the Commiſſioners, or Farmers. The Coquet obtained, which is a piece of Parchment, certifying the payment of the Cuſtoms, and all the Duties for the Goods mentioned, you have no more to do but to mark them, and ſet down their number on the back ſide of your Coquet, mentioning the true contents; and ſo with his Fee deliver it to the head Searcher, and nothing elſe remains but the payment of Wharfage, and Porterage, *&c.* but if you ſend them on Board, it will be requiſite to have a Note from the Maſter, the Mate, or the Purſer, that they are ſafely Shipped, and this Note moreover muſt ſpecifie the marks and number, and may be thus:

Received the Eighth of December, 1687. *on Board the good Ship the* Eagle, *bound by the bleſſing of God, to* Smyrna, *Eight Bales marked, and numbered,* ℔ viz. N° 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 13, 16, per me

James Williamſon, *Maſter,* &c.

And when you have this Note, you muſt go to the Maſter, and upon ſhewing him it, procure him to ſign you a Bill of Lading, which is an acknowledgment of the Goods, promiſing ſafely to deliver them at the place required, though with ſome exception, in caſe of Caſualty; the Form of which runs thus:

The

the Product will be 48000 Pence, then multiply thoſe Pence by 6, the number of Months to be diſcounted for, the Product will be 288000, which divide by 200, and the quantity of time that is to be allowed, both which make 206 for your Diviſor, the Quotient will be 1398 $\frac{6}{103}$ Pence, which is 116*s.* $\frac{6}{103}$ parts of a Penny, and ſo much muſt be abated out of the Two, for the Six Months Diſcount, and no more, according to the true Method received among Merchants.

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IF you deſign to Ship any Goods, or the like, that you may not be at a loſs to know what you muſt doe in that caſe, take the following Directions, *&c.*

Having packed up your Goods in order to be Shipped and ſent away; or if Goods that pay Cuſtom, *&c.* if they are to be received, carry to the Cuſtom-houſe the true contents of the ſaid Goods, and get them entred according to the uſual manner; for by reaſon of the variation of their Method, no certain Rule of Direction can be particularly given; yet giving the contents of your Goods to one of the Clerks, there is ſuch care taken, that you ſhall be diſpatched in your turn, and

and having found out the firſt, he will direct you to the next, and ſo in courſe till you have the Commiſſioners, or Farmers Hands, with the Seal of the Office, and for this no Clerk will venture to take above his juſt Fees, for if he be found ſo doing, redreſs is to be had upon the leaſt complaint to the Commiſſioners, or Farmers. The Coquet obtained, which is a piece of Parchment, certifying the payment of the Cuſtoms, and all the Duties for the Goods mentioned, you have no more to do but to mark them, and ſet down their number on the back ſide of your Coquet, mentioning the true contents; and ſo with his Fee deliver it to the head Searcher, and nothing elſe remains but the payment of Wharfage, and Porterage, *&c.* but if you ſend them on Board, it will be requiſite to have a Note from the Maſter, the Mate, or the Purſer, that they are ſafely Shipped, and this Note moreover muſt ſpecifie the marks and number, and may be thus:

Received the Eighth of December, 1687. *on Board the good Ship the* Eagle, *bound by the bleſſing of God, to* Smyrna, *Eight Bales marked, and numbered,* ℔ viz. N° 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 13, 16, per me

James Williamſon, *Maſter*, &c.

And when you have this Note, you muſt go to the Maſter, and upon ſhewing him it, procure him to ſign you a Bill of Lading, which is an acknowledgment of the Goods, promiſing ſafely to deliver them at the place required, though with ſome exception, in caſe of Caſualty; the Form of which runs thus:

The

The Form of a Bill of Lading.

SHipped, by the Grace of God, in good Order, and well Conditioned, by you James Willis, *in, and upon the good Ship called the* Eagle, *whereof is Maſter, under God, for this preſent Voyage,* James Williamſon *at* Blackwall, *and by God's Grace bound for* Smyrna ; *that is to ſay, Eight* ℔ 1, &c. *Bales of Stuffs being mark'd and numberd as in the Margin, and are to be delivered in like good Order, and well Conditioned, at the aforeſaid Port of* Smyrna. *(the Danger of the Sea, Pirates,* &c. *only excepted,) unto Mr.* Thomas Tuel, *or to his Aſſigns, he, or they, paying Fraight for the ſaid Goods Two hundred Pound, with Primage, and Avarage accuſtomed.* In witneſs whereof, *I* James Williamſon, *Maſter of the aforeſaid good Ship the* Eagle, *have affirmed three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date ; the one of which three being accompliſhed, the other two to ſtand void : So God ſend the good Ship to her deſired Port in ſafety.* Amen.

Dated Decem. *the 8th.*
1687. *at* Lond. *&c.*

James Williamſon.

And by this means you are ſure to have your Goods ſafe delivered, or have Satisfaction made you in caſe of defect.

But for Goods that come into the Nation, you muſt, as near as you can, by your Letters, and Factories, gueſs at what quantity of Goods you have, and then go to the Cuſtom-houſe, and carry Money ; and when you have found the firſt Clerk, he will, as before, ſend you from Man to Man, untill

till you have accompliſh'd your Buſineſs; and having paid your Money in the Morning, if you go to the Ship in the Afternoon, you will find there Warrant for the delivering your Goods unto you.

CHAP. V.

Bills of Exchange, what they are, together with their Power and Efficacy; the manner of Drawing them, and managing them to the beſt Advantage in the way of Trade.

SEeing there are but few Traders, that deal any thing conſiderable, altogether freed from Receiving or Paying, at one time or other, Bills of Exchange; and for that the manner and method to be obſerved therein, is not altogether common, I have thought it convenient to give the beſt Directions for the Security of the Perſon that draws the Bill, he that Pays it, and he that Receives it: And of theſe in their Order.

As for a Bill of Exchange, by long Cuſtom, and the Conveniencies that accrue thereby, it is at this day held to be ſo excellent a ſpeciality, that it carries along with it, as it were, a commanding Power, being taken notice of, and, for the moſt part, ſatisfied with ſuch exactneſs, that nothing can be more, though drawn by a Factor, or Servant, upon the greateſt of Traders. For, upon the Payment thereof depends, in a manner, the Credit of him that draws it, and him upon whom it is drawn: By reaſon of non-Payment, a Proteſt is made; which, in a ſhort time, being at leaſt whiſper'd

whiſper'd abroad, makes others cautious how for the future they deal with thoſe Men, and puts the former likewiſe to Charges, by having the Proteſt returned with his Bill, *&c.* And of theſe Bills there are two ſorts, though tending to one and the ſame purpoſe, (*viz.*) Out-land, and In-land Bills: As for the firſt ſort, they are drawn upon Merchants, Bankers, *&c.* living in Tranſmarine parts; the ſecond upon Merchants, Bankers, or Dealers in the ſame Country, though diſtant from each other; and are drawn upon Sale of Lands, Bargains, Traffick, and many other occaſions, requiring the returns of Money, but are in weight alike in due obſervance.

As to an Exchange, Four, Three, or Two Perſons may be reaſonably concerned (*viz.*) Two at the Place where the Money is taken up, and Two where it is payable; as thus, Firſt, the Perſon that delivers. Secondly, he that receives. Thirdly, he who is to take the Money. And laſtly, the Perſon upon whom the Bill is drawn: or, in caſe of Three Perſons, thus: Firſt, the Taker. Secondly, the Deliverer. And Thirdly, the Perſon on whom the Bill is drawn. If Two Perſons, then firſt, the Drawer; and ſecondly, the perſon on whom it is drawn; the former ordering the Bill payable to himſelf, or, *&c.*

There is likewiſe another ſort of Exchange, and that is called a dry Exchange; and this is only to evade the Statute of Extortion, and is thus managed. If a Perſon has preſent occaſion for a ſumm of Money, he repairs to a Banker, and there is furniſhed, upon giving a Bill of Exchange to repay it at *Amſterdam*: but the Bill becoming due, and no ſuch Payment made; for, indeed, he who draws the Bill has no Correſpondent in the place mentioned, to receive it, a Proteſt comes over with the Bill, and ſo the Money is paid by the Drawer, with Coſts. And much to the ſame

pur-

purpoſe, is another way, called the Feigned Exchange, but that not being to my purpoſe, I ſhall omit it, and come to what is more uſeful in way of Trade.

As for the Pair, it is nothing more than reducing Foreign Coin to an Engliſh value. I have already mentioned it; and for the Form of an Engliſh Bill of Exchange, it is thus, if In-land.

Laus Deo. In *London* this 30th of *November*, 1687. For Fifty Pound Sterling.

AT *Six days ſight, pay this my firſt Bill of Exchange to Mr.* James Turner, *or his Aſſigns, Fifty Pounds Sterling, for the value here received of Mr.* Richard Wadſworth, *and put it to Account, as by Advice.*

Your Loving Friend,

To Mr. *Samuel Arnold*,
Mercer, d. d. Pma.
in *York*.

George Willmot.

If it be an Out-land Bill, it differs only in place, and very ſeldom in the Form; however, you muſt expect to have a Letter, ſignifying, that ſuch a Bill is drawn upon you, expreſſing the Contents, and upon what Account, which is commonly called a Letter of Advice, and is to prevent any Perſons forging a Bill upon you, and the Letter is frequently ſent before, though ſometimes with the Bill incloſed in it, when there is no ſcruple in the Fidelity of the Taker, or Party to whom the Bill is directed. And if a ſecond Bill come, then you muſt have it ſuperſcribed (*viz.*) my firſt Bill not being paid, pay this my ſecond Bill, *&c.* and ſo

to the third: And if he that underwrites the Bill, makes himſelf Debtor, then muſt it be expreſſed, (*viz.*) *and put it to my Account*; but if he ought to pay it, then he muſt write, *put it to your Account.*

The Form of an Out-landiſh Bill in Engliſh thus, *&c.*

Laus Deo. In *London* this 30th. of *November*, 1687. For 100 *l.* at 36 *s.* 8 *d. Flemiſh, per* Pound.

AT *Uſance, pay this my firſt Bill of Exchange, to* Van Doulos Legar, *Merchant, or order, One Hundred Pounds Sterling, at Thirty Six Shillings Eight pence* Flemiſh, per *Pound, for the value here received of Mr.* George Thomas; *and put it to Account, as by Advice.*

Your Loving Friend,

To Mr. *William Wallis*,
Merchant, d. d. Pma.
in *Rotterdam.*

James Mellior.

And ſo the ſecond, or third, at double or treble Uſance, if the firſt be not paid; or, if it be paid, if there be more upon the Account, or your Credit is good, the like may be ſpecified.

If it ſo happen, that any Bill be negotiated by Exchange, or the Money taken in, and ſo to be Aſſigned over to another Man; then the Aſſignment muſt be written on the backſide of the Bill in this manner, (*viz.*)

Pay the Contents on the other ſide hereof, to Mr. Gabriel Keeling, *or Aſſigns, for the value re-*

ceiv'd

ceiv'd of Mr. William Wills. *London*, 30th *November*, 1687. William Sims.

And if it ſo happen, That *Gabriel Keeling* does likewiſe aſſign the ſame Bill for his Account, then it is requiſite to write it only thus, (*viz.*)

Pay the Contents hereof to Mr. James Cole.

And in the like manner upon all Bills, as for the time given it differs according to the diſtance of place, and for the moſt part, either depends upon the pleaſure of the Drawer, or as he can agree with him that is to take, or receive it, and ſometimes the badneſs of the Seaſon is conſidered; that ſo it being long kept from the Party's hands who is to pay it, he may not be ſurpriſed by a Bill's coming to him juſt as it grows due.

CHAP. VI.

Things very proper and material to be obſerved, relating to Bills of Exchange, whereby all Parties may not only underſtand what is to be done on that occaſion, but do it with Eaſe and Safety, &c.

LET the Dealers care be to take a *Memorandum* in a Book of the perſon's Aboad, who preſents the Bill, and keep Copies of thoſe he ſends to get accepted, and make the Directions of Bills on the Inſide, that ſo by knowing the place, his trouble may be the leſs, ever excepting againſt the ſecond Bill, the firſt not being ſatisfied, and by his taking Copies ſent to be accepted, he may know how Exchanges (if his Talent lie that way) go in

all places, and without trouble know the day he is to call for his Money, and upon whom. But to come to things more material to be obſerved, *&c.*

1. If a Bill, after acceptance, be proteſted, it does not in the leaſt clear the party who was faulty in non-Payment, but makes him liable to pay the Charges, *&c.* though the Drawer is not excuſed, but liable to ſee the Bill ſatisfied.

2. It is not ſafe for any perſon to make a Bill payable to the Bearer, leſt happening to be loſt, or to miſcarry, it ſhould be paid to the wrong party; for if in this caſe it ſo happen, the perſon who paid it, is not liable to a ſecond Payment.

3. If a Bill happen to be drawn on two perſons, and but one of them accept it, and they are jointly concerned in it, you ought to proteſt notwithſtanding, if the other refuſe to accept it.

4. If a Bill upon being preſented, be only accepted by word of Mouth, and the party afterward refuſes to ſubſcribe it, yet if it be left in his hands, the acceptance is held ſufficient.

5. If a Bill happens to be accepted for part, and not for the whole, then may the perſon who propoſes it, give an Acquittance for ſo much Money, yet muſt he enter Proteſt for the non payment of the reſt, and ſend it away.

6. Note, that the perſon who draws the Bill, is Maſter of it till it becomes due, and may ſend it any time before, then to countermand it, or not to pay it till farther order; which order muſt be made and paſſed before a Publick Notary, and notified to the Party who has accepted the Bill; but it muſt be before the Payment, or it is invalid.

7. If a Bill be drawn upon a Party out of Town, he not being at home, his Wife, or Servants, are not bound to accept it, unleſs he has by a Warrant of

of Attorney impower'd them ſo to doe; yet, if they pleaſe, for the Credit of the Merchant, or Drawer, they may do it, yet Proteſt muſt be made againſt the Party on whom it was drawn, for non-acceptance; and note, that all Bills where there is a defect in Payment, muſt be proteſted three days after they become due.

8. If a Bill accepted be loſt, then muſt he who brought it, demand a Note of the Party's Hand, and Seal, who received the ſaid Bill for the Payment of the Money, at the day ſpecified in the Bill, upon a ſecond Bill, if it come to hand; or for want of it, upon the Note it ſelf; and if a Note be refuſed, Proteſt muſt be entered and ſent away; and when the Money becomes due upon the ſecond Bill, it muſt be demanded, and a ſecond Proteſt as the former for non-Payment, *&c.*

9. If any party happen to die between the time of Acceptance, and the Bill's becoming due, then muſt he who was to receive the Money, go to the place of his abode, and demand it when due, of the Executors; and if Payment be refuſed, he muſt Proteſt as if the Party were living; and on the contrary, if it ſo happen, that the Party to whom it was payable, die before the Bill is due, then ought it to be demanded upon Security, to ſave the Payer harmleſs, though no Will be proved, or Adminiſtration taken out, and Proteſt made upon refuſal.

10. If it ſo happen, That a Bill be made payable to any one perſon exactly, and abſolutely by name, then cannot he aſſign it over to another; for if ſo, he that pays it to his Aſſigns, pays it to the wrong Party, and may be liable to pay it a ſecond time, *&c.* Theſe and many the like Rules are to be obſerved in this way of Dealing, and indeed, are very neceſſary to be be known by all Traders.

CHAP. VII.

Excellent Directions for Shop-keepers and Tradeſmen, to keep their Books of Accounts by a Method more accurate than ever yet Publiſhed for their uſe.

THE Exact keeping of Books of Accounts, being the chief thing and Hinge on which Trade turns, and by which Commerce is held: It is of abſolute neceſſity that the Merchant, Shop-keeper, or Tradeſman ſhould be knowing therein. Several have propoſed large Methods of Accounts, for Merchants and others of great Trading, but my buſineſs being only to inſtruct leſſer Traders and Shop-keepers, I do eſteem it of great Importance to contract all Affairs relating to Accounts, into as little Compaſs as may be, whereby both Confuſion and unneceſſary expence of time may be avoided; in doing which, nevertheleſs, I ſhall propoſe the Exactneſs of the *Italian* way of Book-keeping without its Intricacy, and avoid the Confuſion of Shop-keepers common Method, and yet retain their Plainneſs.

Shop-keepers, and others of ſmall Trades, keep their Accounts in theſe Books: To wit, a Book for Goods bought, another for Goods ſold, a Caſh Book, and a Leidger: which Books, if ordered according to the following Directions, they will find the benefit thereof, beyond their confuſed and common Method.

1. To order the Book for Goods bought, having it Ruled as is common, number or page every ſide from the beginning to the end, with the numeral Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, *&c.* and write the particulars

particulars of every Parcel of the Goods bought within the Lines, drawing out into the Money Columns, the Total only, and between every Parcel draw a Line of Separation.

2. Where the Paging of that Book ends, begin to page for Goods bought, after the ſame manner, to the end, 6, 7, 8, 9, &c. This Book being Ruled alſo as is common, with a Margent and Money Columns, write the particulars of every parcel of Goods ſold, within the Lines, drawing out into the Money Column the Total only, and between every parcel draw a Line of Separation.

3. The Caſh-Book muſt be ordered thus: The Ruling as is common for a Leidger, with a Margent, a Column within the Money Column, and the Money Column; then to number, begin at the left hand Page, making that and its right hand Page one Folio, and with ſuch a number as follows the laſt of the Selling Book, from that number all the Folios following to the end: In this Book is wrote all the Money received on the left hand ſide or Debtor, and all the Money paid on the right hand ſide or Creditor.

4. The Leidger being ruled as the Caſh-book, where the numbring of that ends begin this, and Folio it throughout. This Book preſently ſhews how matters ſtand between the Shop-keeper and his Creditor, or between his Debtors and himſelf, and how it ſtands in Relation to Profit or Loſs. Having prepared your Books thus, I come now to give you the Deſcription of an Account: Every Account implies a Debtor and a Creditor; the Debtor is the Perſon owing, or thing from which ſomewhat is due; the Creditor is the Perſon or thing to whom that due belongs; or thus it is, the taking away from one, to put or place to another; for there is nothing done in the way of Commerce or Dealing between man and man, but it

is the Charging of the one Debtor, to the Diſcharging of another Creditor; ſo that where there is a Debtor, there muſt be of neceſſity a Creditor. From theſe Conſiderations follow the Aphoriſms following.

1. At the beginning of Trade, whatſoever a man hath is Debtor to Stock.

2. Stock is a Debtor to whom ſoever a man oweth.

3. In continuance of Trade, when Goods are bought for time, the Account of Goods is Debtor, and the Selling man is Creditor.

4. When Goods are bought for ready Money, the Account of Goods bought is Debtor, and Caſh for the Money paid is Creditor.

5. When Goods are ſold for time, the Buying man is Debtor, and the Goods Sold are Creditor.

6. When Goods are Sold for ready Money, Caſh is Debtor, and the Goods are Creditor.

7. When Money is received of any, make the Accounts of Caſh Debtor, and the Paying man Creditor.

8. When Money is paid to any, make the Receiver Debtor, and the Accounts of Caſh Creditor.

9. When any Loſs happens, by Goods or Perſons, any where, make the Account of Profit and Loſs Debtor, and the Goods or Men by whom the Loſs ariſes Creditor.

10. The contrary when any Gain happens.

11. In Ballancing any Account, if the Debtor or left hand ſide exceed the Creditor, then the Account is Creditor by Balance: But if the Creditor or right hand ſide exceed, then the Account is Debtor to Balance.

☞ Obſerve, that the Book for Buing, and Book for Selling Goods, conſtitute but one Account

count together; the Paying Book being for the Debtor's ſide of the Account, and the Selling Book for the Creditor's ſide. Having thus given the Ground-work of the method intended to keep your Accounts, I ſhall now ſhew the Application.

Knowing by the foregoing Directions, who or what is Debtor, and who or what is Creditor, turn to the Account to which the Debtor belongs, or if none, open one in your Leidger, and to the left hand of the Account write to whom, or what the Debtor belongs, expreſſing the reaſon of the Entrance in as few Words as may be, writing the Day of the Month in the Margin, the Sum in the Money Column, and in the Column within the Page or Folio, where its Creditor is entred. This being done, turn to the Account, to which the Creditor's belongs, and on the right hand ſide, write by what or whom the Credit ariſes, expreſſing alſo there, as before, the Reaſon of the Entrance, and in the Column within the Money Column, the Page or Folio where its Debtor is entred. And it is farther to be obſerved, that the Buying Book, Selling Book and Caſh Book, are the Ground-work of that which is here called the Leidger and on which that depends: But all theſe Books taken together, conſtitute and make that one Leidger of Merchants, on which all Accounts depend, ſo upon one another, that every Creditor has a Debtor, and the contrary; wherefore all the Creditors taken together, muſt be equal to all the Debtors taken together.

It is the Cuſtom of ſome, yearly to caſt up thir Shop and Accounts, to ſee how Affairs ſtand with them, which by Accomptants is called Balancing of Books; and here the Excellency of the method here delivered ſhews it ſelf; which do after this manner.

Having Ruled a Sheet of Paper, and wrote on the left hand ſide Balance Debtor, and on the right hand ſide Balance Creditor, run over every Account, beginning with the Buying Book, and write the Total Sum of all the Accounts on the Creditor's ſide of your Balance; then caſt up the whole Total Sum of your Selling Book, and write that on the Debtor's ſide of your Balance: In your Caſh-book caſt up both Debtor and Creditor, and ſubſtract one from the other; which done, if the Debtor's ſide exceed, write the Difference to the Creditor of Balance, if the Creditor's ſide to the Debtor of the Balance: Run over all the particular Accounts in the Leidger in like manner, always writing the Exceſs, if the Debtor's ſide exceed, to the Creditor, if the Creditor's ſide, to the Debtor of Balance; which done, caſt up Debtor and Creditor ſide of your Balance, if their Total Sum are equal, then aſſure your ſelf, your Accounts are all rightly ſtated and in order, if not, there is ſome Error or other, either Sums miſcaſt, or miſplaced, or a Debtor without its correſpondent Creditor, or ſomething elſe of the like kind; which to find out, muſt be your utmoſt Care and Diligence, for the Error, if not rectified, may make your Books intricate for ever after; if therefore you cannot preſently call to mind your Error, you muſt prick over all your Accounts anew.

If your Books are out, or that you are going a Journey, or for any other cauſe have a mind to ſettle your Books, then by the help of the aforeſaid Balance proceed thus:

Firſt caſt up all the Goods you have upon your hands at a Marketable rate, the Sum whereof write in a Parcel in the Selling Book, upon an Account in your Leidger, which intitle Goods unſold: Then after this new Addition ſubſtract the

Sum

Sum Total of the Buying Book and Selling one from the other; if the Sum of the Buying Book exceed, you have loſt in Trade ſo much as the Exceſs, which carry to Debtor of Profit and Loſs; if the Selling Book exceed, you have gained ſo much as is the Exceſs, which write to the Creditor of Profit and Loſs, the like doe with every Account on which Gain or Loſs ariſes; which done, caſt up the Debtor and Creditor's ſide, of the ſaid Account of Profit and Loſs, which will ſhew the increaſe and decreaſe of your Eſtate; if Loſs carry it to the Creditor of the Stock Account, if Gain to the Debtor; having then drawn another Balance, which call the final Balance, that will ſhew how your Affairs ſtand, from which you muſt begin your New Books or freſh Accounts, obſerving this always, that the Debtor's ſide of your Balance in your Old Book, muſt be Creditor in your New Book, and the contrary.

CHAP. VIII.

Law-Inſtructions, how the ſpeedieſt and eaſieſt way to ſue for, and recover good or bad Debts, with little Charge and Trouble, &c. *if recoverable,* &c.

CONſidering there are no Dealers in what way ſoever, eſpecially if any that is conſiderable, but muſt give credit, and in that let them be never ſo cautious, at ſome time or other bad Debts will ariſe, or ſuch Controverſies upon account happen, that they are irreconcilable but by Law; my purpoſe now is to give the beſt and eaſieſt Directions how to recover and get in Debts

that

that appear deſperate, and that in the briefeſt manner and method, conſidering that to come to particulars in relation to Charges, *&c.* would be too tedious, *&c.*

If the perſon live in the City, and the Debt exceed Forty Shillings, you may enter an Action againſt him at any of the Compters, and by attaching his Perſon, oblige him to give Bail; the Officer, when he has Arreſted him, being bound to take ſuch Security as may ſufficiently anſwer, or be accountable for the Debt and Charges; and thereupon you muſt fee your Attorney, and declare againſt the perſon in order to Tryal, you may do the like if he be in Priſon; but if the Officer has taken his Word, or he be in a Spunging-Houſe, you cannot declare, unleſs you go to Tryal by conſent, though upon complaint you may oblige the Officer to render his Body to Priſon, or ſee Bail given in; and if the Party make his eſcape after he is Arreſted, your Action lies againſt the Sheriff for your Debt, *&c.*

You may likewiſe bring a Writ of *King's Bench*, or *Common-Pleas*, and getting a Warrant made out upon either of them, attach the Party, and thereby oblige him to give Bail to the Sheriff, and afterward before a Judge; and if the Bail be defective, you may except againſt it, being only taken conditionally, and ſo oblige the Defendant to ſwear his Bail in Court, eſpecially if you fear his going off, or the Debt be conſiderable.

A Writ of Exchequer likewiſe lies in *London* and other places, either by way of *Subpœna*, which any Perſon may ſerve that is not an Officer, though it holds not to Bail, or a *Quo minus*, which will do it; and upon theſe you may proceed to Tryal, as upon the former. And all Debts ariſing and becoming due in *London*, being to be tried there, unleſs the Avenue, upon a more then ordinary ſuggeſtion,

geſtion, be removed. And here a Female-Covert trading for her ſelf, out of her Husband's way or calling, her Husband being a Freeman, may be Arreſted and Impleaded, as if ſhe were a Maid or Widow.

If a Perſon abſcond and abſent himſelf from his buſineſs, ſo that he cannot be taken, and conſequently not Impleaded, you may file a Writ againſt him, which paſſing through the Philizers-Office, and ſo through the Petty-Bag, and Exigent, after a due return, that the man is not to be found, and Proclamation made, you may take out *Capias ut legatum*, and ſeize in Execution Body and Goods, as if there had been a Judgment obtained againſt him upon Verdict, though it is in his power by moving the Court, and paying Coſts, to reverſe it, and ſo come to a fair hearing, *&c.*

There is another way by Attaching of Goods, or Moneys within the ſaid City or Liberties, being in the Hands of a ſecond Perſon; and being ſo Attached you may proceed to condemn them in Court with Coſts, unleſs upon notice the Party who owes you the Moneys, and whoſe properly they are till condemned, diſſolves your Attachment, by putting in Bail, to anſwer your Plaint, *&c.*

There is likewiſe, to ſave Charges, and for the eaſe of the Poorer ſort, eſtabliſhed in *London* a *Court of Equity*, vulgarly called the *Court of Conſcience*, which between Freeman and Freeman, takes Cognizance of any Summ under Forty Shillings; and the Commiſſioners, who are ſubſtantial Citizens, appointed by the Lord Mayor, *&c.* to inquire into petty Differences ariſing between man and man, have power to ſtay any Sute begun in either of the Sheriffs-Courts, Mayor's-Courts, *&c.* if the debt originally exceed not one Pound nineteen Shillings and eleven Pence, obliging the Plaintiff

tiff upon Penalty of Five Pounds, according to a Statute made in the 1 of King *James* I. to bring it to a hearing before them; and in this Court the proceeding is by Summons, and the party to whom the Debt is owing, is believed upon his Corporal Oath, unleſs the Commiſſioners, knowing him to be very notorious, or by proof it ſo appear, will not ſuffer him to ſwear; and when the Debt is ſworn, if the Defendant pleads Poverty, time is awarded by the Court for the Payment of it by the Week or Month, at the dwelling houſe of the Plaintiff, or where he ſhall appoint; and upon a failure Attachment is made out againſt him, to take him in Execution, and ſerved by an Officer for that purpoſe.

If the Perſon that owes you Money be no Starter, it is uſual to enter an Action againſt him, and letting him know you have done ſo, requiring him to give in Bail to it, that ſo you may go to Tryal by conſent; but if he refuſe it, you muſt ſend an Officer to oblige him to it. And thus much briefly to give a light into what is to be done in getting in bad Debts, *&c.*

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

The Methods obſerved in Compounding Debts, and what ought to be obſerved therin; the way of proceeding upon a Commiſſion of Bankrupt, and what it is; together with the Form of Writings, ſeaſonable on that Occaſion, &c.

IF a Perſon abſent himſelf from his Buſineſs under a failure in the World, and will not appear to negotiate with his Creditors for time or abatement, but does it by Proxy, appointing a place for the general meeting of the ſad Creditors to hear Propoſitions made to them, which are uſually theſe, *viz.* To pay ſo much in the Pound, which is called Compounding: To pay in Goods as they firſt coſt, or to give Security upon time. In this caſe the Creditors ought to conſider whether their Debtor is really neceſſitated to betake him to this ſhift, or whether he does it out of policy to ſhift himſelf of a bad Bargain, or keep other mens Moneys in his hands, *&c.* and accordingly to take their meaſures; for if the former, they ought to take the firſt offer, for ſeldom comes a better; a man continually loſing himſelf by being reſtrained from his buſineſs, and conſequently his Affairs muſt run to ruine; but if it be out of a Knaviſh deſign to defraud his Creditors and enrich himſelf, a practice too frequently uſed, there is a way to ferret him out of his ſecret abode, which is by taking out a Statute of Bankrupt againſt him, which in brief is this:

There

There is a Commiſſion obtained from under the Great Seal of *England*, nominating and directed to five or more perſons appointed Commiſſioners, impowring them to make a ſtrict and thorough inquiry into the Partys Eſtate, and all the particulars attending, or depending thereon, giving them ſufficient Authority to adminiſter Oaths to any they ſuſpect to be conniving, or confederate with him in concealing, or carrying away any part of his Goods, or any thing appertaining to him; as alſo what Moneys are due from them to him upon account, or whatever they ſhall conceive convenient in the like nature, and may lawfully break open ſuch Houſe, or Houſes, where they are ſufficiently informed ſuch Goods are conveyed and concealed, and may impriſon ſuch as ſhall refuſe to anſwer them any lawful queſtion, upon ſufficient ground ſo to do; and may not only ſell the Goods, but extend the Lands, or Eſtate to the advantage, and behoof of the Creditors, and cauſe a diſtribution of the Moneys ſo obtained, to be made amongſt thoſe that have paid their *quota* in defray of the Charges, allotting to each a Dividend according to the ſumm he proves and makes out, be it more or leſs; and if it ſo happen, which is very ſeldom, that there be any Overplus, it muſt be returned to the firſt Proprietor, that is the Party that was Bankrupted.

Note, That in taking out this Commiſſion, ſufficient Security muſt be given in to prove the Party a Bankrupt; nor is it taken out againſt any Man, unleſs one or more of the Creditors conſent and joyn, and the ſumms amount to upwards of 100 *l.*

As for the uſual Rates of Compoſition, they are from five to fifteen Shillings in the Pound ready Money, or ſuch Security as the Creditor ſhall accept; and in this caſe it muſt be acknowledged

as

as Satisfaction, and a Releaſe given in general diſcharge upon Payment, as if the whole had been paid, and fuller ſatisfaction made; the Copy of which, for the better readineſs, take as followeth.

The General Releaſe.

KNow all Men by theſe Preſents, That I *William Grey*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, have Remiſed, Releaſed, and quitted Claim, and by theſe Preſents do for me, my Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, Remiſe, Releaſe, and for ever quit Claim unto *Richard Waldrow* of *York*, in the County of *York*, Merchant, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns all, and all manner of Actions, Suits, Cauſes, and Accounts, Dealing, and Dealings, Debts, Dues, Duties, Reckonings, Summ, and Summs of Money, Controverſies, Judgments, Extents, Executions, and Demands whatſoever, which I the ſaid *William Grey* ever had, or which I, my Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, or any of us in time to come, can, or may have to, for, or againſt the ſaid *Richard Waldrow*, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, for, or by any reaſon, matter, cauſe, or thing whatſoever, preceding the date hereof. *In witneſs whereof*, I have hereunto put my Hand and Seal the Fourteenth day of *December*, in the third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *William* the Second, of *England*, *Scotland*, &c. and in the year of our Lord God, 1695.

Signed, Sealed, and delivered in the preſence of
James Douſon,
Charon Daux.

Will. Grey ●

And

And the like ſatisfaction muſt be acknowledged, if you take the Goods in full; but if you take part Goods or Money, and give time for the reſt, then the beſt way is to take a Bond for what remains, and give him a diſcharge in full, dated a day or more before the Bond. As for the Form of the Bond it may be thus, &c. if ſingle.

The Form of a Latin Bond ſingle.

NOverint *Univerſi per præſentes, me Richardum Waldrow, Eboraci, in Comitatu Eboracenſi, Mercatorem, teneri & firmiter obligari Willielmo Grey Londini, Aromatico, in Centum Libris bonæ & Legalis Monetæ Angliæ ſolvend' eidem Willielmo Grey, aut ſuo certo Attornato, Executoribus, adminiſtratoribus, vel Aſſignatis ſuis, ad quam quidem ſolutionem, bene & fideliter faciendam, obligo me, Hæredes, Executores, & Adminiſtratores meos firmiter per præſentes, Sigillo meo ſigillat' viceſimo primo die Decembris, Anno Regni Regis noſtri Jacobi ſecundi, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Tertio, Annoque Dom.* 1687.

THE Condition of this Obligation is ſuch, That if the above-bounden *Richard Waldrow*, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhall well and truly pay or cauſe to be paid to the above-named *William Grey*, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, the full ſumm of Fifty Pounds of good and lawful Money of *England*, in, and upon the Twenty firſt day of *December*, next enſuing the date hereof, without Fraud or farther delay, then this preſent Obligation to be void, and of none effect,

effect, or else to ſtand and remain in full force and virtue.

Sigillat' & deliberat'
in præſentia *Rich. Waldrow*
Adam Edwards.

But finding your Debtor poor, and you yet account him honeſt, as far as it is in his power, and you are willing to give him time for all his Debt, then taking a Bond for your better Evidence, you may ſign his Letter of Licenſe, for the form of which, and other neceſſary forms, of all manner of uſeful Writings, by reaſon they would be too tedious in this Book, I refer you to a ſmall Book, publiſhed by the Publiſher hereof, Intituled, *The Young Secretary's Guide*, &c. and ſo leave the farther management of this Affair to your Diſcretion.

And for the better ſecuring Rent, or Rents, it is Enacted, *Anno Secundo Willielmi & Mariæ*, *May* the Second, 1690. In caſe of Diſtreſs, that all Goods or Chattels ſo diſtrained, for Rent due upon Leaſe, or Contract, if the Owner does not within five days after ſuch Diſtreſs taken, Replevy the ſame, or give ſufficient Security to the Sheriff, as by Law directed, that then the ſaid Perſon, or Perſons, in whoſe Cuſtody the ſaid Goods or Chattels remain ſeiz'd, is impowred by the above-ſaid Act, to make Sale thereof, (having them firſt Appraiſed by two ſworn Appraiſers) as the Sheriff ſhall direct, leaving the Overplus (if any be) in the Sheriff, or Conſtable's Hand for the Owners uſe.

A Table

A Table directing how to buy and sell by the Hundred.

A Table directing how to buy and sell Commodities by the Hundred, and to know by the Pound what the Hundred coſt, &c.

d	q.	l.	s.	d.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.
0	1	0	2	4	9	1	4	6	4
0	2	0	4	8	0	2	4	8	8
0	3	0	7	0	0	3	4	11	0
1	0	0	9	4	10	0	4	13	4
0	1	0	11	8	0	1	4	15	8
0	2	0	14	0	0	2	4	18	0
0	3	0	16	4	0	3	5	0	4
2	0	0	18	8	11	0	5	2	8
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	5	0
0	2	1	3	4	0	2	5	7	4
0	3	1	5	8	0	3	5	9	8
3	0	1	8	0	12	0	5	12	0
0	1	1	10	4	0	1	5	14	4
0	2	1	12	8	0	2	5	16	8
0	3	1	15	0	0	3	5	19	0
4	0	1	17	4	13	0	6	1	4
0	1	1	19	8	0	1	6	3	8
0	2	2	2	0	0	2	6	6	0
0	3	2	4	4	0	3	6	8	4
5	0	2	6	8	14	0	6	10	8
0	1	2	9	0	0	1	6	13	0
0	2	2	11	4	0	2	6	15	4
0	3	2	13	8	0	3	6	17	8
6	0	2	16	0	15	0	7	0	0
0	1	2	18	4	0	1	7	2	4
0	2	3	0	8	0	2	7	4	8
0	3	3	3	0	0	3	7	7	0
7	0	3	5	4	16	0	7	9	4
0	1	3	7	8	0	1	7	11	8
0	2	3	10	0	0	2	7	14	0
0	3	3	12	4	0	3	7	16	4
8	0	3	14	8	17	0	7	18	8
0	1	3	17	0	0	1	8	1	0
0	2	3	19	4	0	2	8	3	4
0	3	4	1	8	0	3	8	5	8
9	0	4	4	0	18	0	8	8	0

Understand this Table thus, viz.

IF you buy any thing by the long Hundred, accounting 112 Pounds to the Hundred, and would know by the Pound what the Hundred is valued at, observe the following Directions.

Example, If you buy any Goods at 4 Pence 3 Farthings the Pound, look in the Table for 4 Pence 3 Farthings in the first Column, and against it in the second you will find 2 Pounds 4 Shillings and 4 Pence, and so much at that rate 112 Pounds come to.

If 112 Pound weight cost 4 Pound 1 Shilling 8 Pence, to know how much it is by the Pound, look for 4 Pound 1 Shilling 8 Pence in the second Column of the Table, and right against it in the first Column you shall find 8 Pence 3 Farthings, and so much at that rate it comes to by the Pound.

Again, if you buy one hundred Weight of Goods for 4 Pound 1 Shilling 8 Pence, and retail it at 10 Pence the Pound, it comes at that rate to 4 Pounds 13 Shillings 4 Pence, taking 4 Pounds 1 Shilling 8 Pence from it, and you will find your self by the remainder 11 Shillings 8 Pence gainer; And in this manner may you with much ease calculate, and consider any quantity according to the true Value contain'd in this Table.

A Table

A Table of Expences and Wages, to know by the Week, Month, Year, &c. what ſmall Summs amount to; whereby a Perſon may regulate his Affairs accordingly.

	Week.			Month.			Year.		
	l.	ſh.	d.	l.	ſh.	d.	l.	ſh.	d.
Pence. 1	0	0	7	0	2	4	1	10	5
2	0	1	2	0	4	8	3	0	10
3	0	1	9	0	7	0	4	1	3
4	0	2	4	0	9	4	6	1	8
5	0	2	11	0	11	8	7	12	1
6	0	3	6	0	14	0	9	2	6
7	0	4	1	0	16	4	10	12	1
8	0	4	8	0	18	8	12	3	4
9	0	5	3	1	1	0	2	13	9
10	0	5	10	1	3	4	15	4	2
11	0	6	5	1	5	8	16	14	0
Shillings. 1	0	7	0	1	8	0	18	5	0
2	0	14	0	2	16	0	36	10	0
3	1	1	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
4	1	8	0	5	12	0	73	0	0
5	1	15	0	7	0	0	91	5	0
6	2	2	0	8	8	0	109	10	0
7	2	9	0	9	16	0	127	15	0
8	2	12	0	11	4	0	146	0	0
9	3	3	0	12	12	0	164	5	0
10	3	10	0	14	0	0	182	10	0
11	3	17	0	15	8	0	200	15	0
12	4	4	0	16	16	0	219	0	0
13	4	11	0	18	4	0	239	5	0
14	4	18	0	19	12	0	255	10	0
15	5	5	0	21	0	0	273	15	0
16	5	11	0	22	8	0	292	0	0
17	5	19	0	23	16	0	310	5	0
18	5	6	0	25	4	0	328	10	0
19	6	13	0	26	12	0	336	15	0
20	7	0	0	28	0	0	365	0	0

The

The use of the Table.

TO understand this Table, observe the Pence and the Shillings in the first Column, and what stands in the even row against them under the Weeks, Months, and Years, so much amounts the Expence to; as for Example, one Penny a day is seven Pence *per* Week, two Shillings four Pence *per* Month, and one Pound ten Shillings five Pence by the Year, as in the first regular Line of Figures in the Table; and so successively of the rest downward, as far as the Pence go, *viz.* to Eleven: And then the Shillings begin, being divided from the Pence by a cross Line, and noted in the Margin of the Table; as for Example, one Shilling the day is 7 Shillings the Week, one Pound eight Shillings the Month, and eighteen Pound five Shillings the Year, as noted in the first regular row of Figures, 1 for Shillings, and so of the rest in their Order. But farther note in these Tables of Expence, that no more than four bare Weeks, or twenty eight days are allowed to the Month, though the Reader knowing them, may easily calculate the Overplus.

An easie Table of Interest, to know the Interest of any Summ to a 1000 *l.* for 1, 3, 6, 9, or 12 Months, *&c.*

Shillings	1 Mon.			3 Mon.			6 Mon.			9 Mon.			A Year.		
	s.	*d.*	*q.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
5	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	3	2
10	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	5	2	0	7	1
15	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	10	2

Pounds															
1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	0	10	1	1	2	0
2	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	1	1	9	1	2	4	2
3	0	3	2	0	10	2	1	9	1	1	7	3	3	6	3
4	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	6	3	4	9	0
5	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	0
6	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	5	4	2	7	1	1
7	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	6	3	1	8	8	2
8	0	9	2	2	4	2	4	9	1	7	1	2	9	6	3
9	0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	8	0	3	10	9	0

Tens of Pounds	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
10	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0
20	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
30	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	8	0	1	16	0
40	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	18	0
50	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	3	0	0
60	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	2	13	0	3	12	0
70	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
80	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	4	16	0
90	0	9	0	1	9	0	2	14	0	4	0	1	5	18	0
100	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	1	6	6	0
500	2	10	0	7	10	0	15	0	0	22	10	1	30	0	0
1000	5	0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	45	0	0	60	0	0

The Uſe of the Table.

AS for knowing the Uſe of this Table, conſidering the Intereſt at *6 per Cent.* take notice what the Figures in the firſt Column ſtand for as marked in the margin, then of the Month or Months you enquire after, under which are the reſpective Intereſts of the various Summs; as for Example, 1 Pound, the Intereſt comes to a Penny the Month, or ſomewhat more, but ſo little as not to be divided; three Months to 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. ſix Months to 7 *d.* nine Months to 10 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$. or ſomewhat more; twelve Months to 1 *s.* 2 *d.* and the better part of a Farthing, though rarely reckon'd for, unleſs in great ſumms, as you will find it in the firſt regular Line of the Pounds marked in the margin, *&c.* and ſo proceed to inform your ſelf in any other ſumm, greater, or leſſer, as the Table will direct you, by the Months, Pounds, Shillings and Pence over head, and in the margin.

CHAP. X.

A Table of Accompts, ready Caſt-up, for the Buying or Selling of any Commodities, either by Number, Weight or Meaſure, &c. Reſolving the moſt uſual Queſtions of the *Golden-Rule*, or *Rule of Three*, by Inſpection (or by *Addition*) only: Of abſolute Neceſſity for all manner of Merchants and Whole-ſale Traders whatſoever.

The

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, *&c.*

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or Sold,

Number.	1 *Farthing.*				2 *Farthings.*				3 *Farthings.*			
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
5	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
6	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	2
7	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	1
8	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
9	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3
10	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	2
20	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	3	0
30	0	0	7	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	10	0
40	0	0	10	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	6	0
50	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	2
60	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	3	9	0
70	0	1	5	2	0	2	11	0	0	4	4	2
80	0	1	8	0	0	3	4	0	0	5	0	0
90	0	1	10	2	0	3	9	0	0	5	7	2
100	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3	0
200	0	4	2	0	0	8	4	0	0	12	6	0
300	0	6	3	0	0	12	6	0	0	18	9	0
400	0	8	4	0	0	16	8	0	1	5	0	0
500	0	10	5	0	1	0	10	0	1	11	3	0
600	0	12	6	0	1	5	0	0	1	17	6	0
700	0	14	7	0	1	9	2	0	2	3	9	0
800	0	16	8	0	1	13	4	0	2	10	0	0
900	0	18	9	0	1	17	6	0	2	16	3	0
1000	1	0	10	0	2	1	8	0	3	2	6	0
2000	2	1	8	0	4	3	4	0	6	5	0	0
3000	3	2	6	0	6	5	0	0	9	7	6	0
4000	4	3	4	0	8	6	8	0	12	10	0	0
5000	5	4	2	0	10	8	4	0	15	12	6	0
10000	10	8	4	0	20	16	8	0	31	5	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold,

Numb.	1 Penny.			2 Pence.			3 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6
3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9
4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	1	0
5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	1	3
6	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	6
7	0	0	7	0	1	2	0	1	9
8	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	0
9	0	0	9	0	1	6	0	2	3
10	0	0	10	0	1	8	0	2	6
20	0	1	8	0	3	4	0	5	0
30	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	7	6
40	0	3	4	0	6	8	0	10	0
50	0	4	2	0	8	4	0	12	6
60	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0
70	0	5	10	0	11	8	0	17	6
80	0	6	8	0	13	4	1	0	0
90	0	7	6	0	15	0	1	2	6
100	0	8	4	0	16	8	1	5	0
200	0	16	8	1	13	4	2	10	0
300	1	5	0	2	10	0	3	15	0
400	1	13	4	3	6	8	5	0	0
500	2	1	8	4	3	4	6	5	0
600	2	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0
700	2	18	4	5	16	8	8	15	0
800	3	6	8	6	13	4	10	0	0
900	3	15	0	7	10	0	11	5	0
1000	4	3	4	8	6	8	12	10	0
2000	8	6	8	16	13	4	25	0	0
3000	12	10	0	25	0	0	37	10	0
4000	16	13	4	33	6	8	50	0	0
5000	20	16	8	41	13	4	62	10	0
10000	41	13	4	83	6	8	125	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or Sold,

Numb.	4 Pence.			5 Pence.			6 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	6
2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	6
4	0	1	4	0	1	8	0	2	0
5	0	1	8	0	2	1	0	2	6
6	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
7	0	2	4	0	2	11	0	3	6
8	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	4	0
9	0	3	0	0	3	9	0	4	6
10	0	3	4	0	4	2	0	5	0
20	0	6	8	0	8	4	0	10	0
30	0	10	0	0	12	6	0	15	0
40	0	13	4	0	16	8	1	0	0
50	0	16	8	1	0	10	1	5	0
60	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	10	0
70	1	3	4	1	9	2	1	15	0
80	1	6	8	1	13	4	2	0	0
90	1	10	0	1	17	6	2	5	0
100	1	13	4	2	1	8	2	10	0
200	3	6	8	4	3	4	5	0	0
300	5	0	0	6	5	0	7	10	0
400	6	13	4	8	6	8	10	0	0
500	8	6	8	10	8	4	12	10	0
600	10	0	0	12	10	0	15	0	0
700	11	13	4	14	11	8	17	10	0
800	13	6	8	16	13	4	20	0	0
900	15	0	0	18	15	0	22	10	0
1000	16	13	4	20	16	8	25	0	0
2000	33	6	8	41	13	4	50	0	0
3000	50	0	0	62	10	0	75	0	0
4000	66	13	4	83	6	8	100	0	0
5000	83	6	8	104	3	4	125	0	0
10000	166	13	4	208	6	8	250	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Numb.	7 Pence.			8 Pence.			9 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9
2	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	6
3	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	2	3
4	0	2	4	0	2	8	0	3	0
5	0	2	11	0	3	4	0	3	9
6	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	4	6
7	0	4	1	0	4	8	0	5	3
8	0	4	8	0	5	4	0	6	0
9	0	5	3	0	6	0	0	6	9
10	0	5	10	0	6	8	0	7	6
20	0	11	8	0	13	4	0	15	0
30	0	17	6	1	0	0	1	2	6
40	1	3	4	1	6	8	1	10	0
50	1	9	2	1	13	4	1	17	6
60	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	5	0
70	2	0	10	2	6	8	2	12	6
80	2	6	8	2	13	4	3	0	0
90	2	12	6	3	0	0	3	7	6
100	2	18	4	3	6	8	3	15	0
200	5	16	8	6	13	4	7	10	0
300	8	15	0	10	0	0	11	5	0
400	11	13	4	13	6	8	15	0	0
500	14	11	8	16	13	4	18	15	0
600	17	10	0	20	0	0	22	10	0
700	20	8	4	23	6	8	26	5	0
800	23	6	8	26	13	4	30	0	0
900	26	5	0	30	0	0	33	15	0
1000	29	3	4	33	6	4	37	10	0
2000	58	6	8	66	13	8	75	0	0
3000	87	10	0	100	0	0	112	10	0
4000	116	13	8	133	6	0	150	0	0
5000	145	16	4	166	13	0	187	10	0
10000	291	13	8	222	6	0	375	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold,

Number.	10 Pence.			11 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	10	0	0	11
2	0	1	8	0	1	10
3	0	2	6	0	2	9
4	0	3	4	0	3	8
5	0	4	2	0	4	7
6	0	5	0	0	5	6
7	0	5	10	0	6	5
8	0	6	8	0	7	4
9	0	7	6	0	8	3
10	0	8	4	0	9	2
20	0	16	8	0	18	4
30	1	5	0	1	7	6
40	1	13	4	1	16	8
50	2	1	8	2	5	10
60	2	10	0	2	15	0
70	2	18	4	3	4	2
80	3	6	8	3	13	4
90	3	5	0	4	2	6
100	4	3	4	4	11	8
200	8	6	8	9	3	4
300	12	10	0	13	15	0
400	16	13	4	18	6	8
500	20	16	8	22	15	4
600	25	0	0	27	10	0
700	29	3	4	33	1	8
800	33	6	8	36	13	4
900	37	10	0	41	5	0
1000	41	13	4	45	16	8
2000	83	6	8	91	13	4
3000	125	0	0	137	10	0
4000	166	13	4	183	6	8
5000	208	6	8	229	3	4
10000	418	13	4	458	6	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold,

Numb.	1 Shil.		2 Shil.		3 Shil.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	1	0	2	0	3
2	0	2	0	4	0	6
3	0	3	0	6	0	9
4	0	4	0	8	0	12
5	0	5	0	10	0	15
6	0	6	0	12	0	18
7	0	7	0	14	1	1
8	0	8	0	16	1	4
9	0	9	0	18	1	7
10	0	10	1	0	1	10
20	1	0	2	0	3	0
30	1	10	3	0	4	10
40	2	0	4	0	6	0
50	2	10	5	0	7	10
60	3	0	6	0	9	0
70	3	10	7	0	10	10
80	4	0	8	0	12	0
90	4	10	9	0	13	10
100	5	0	10	0	15	0
200	10	0	20	0	30	0
300	15	0	30	0	45	0
400	20	0	40	0	60	0
500	25	0	50	0	75	0
600	30	0	60	0	90	0
700	35	0	70	0	105	0
800	40	0	80	0	120	0
900	45	0	90	0	135	0
1000	50	0	100	0	150	0
2000	100	0	200	0	300	0
3000	150	0	300	0	450	0
4000	200	0	400	0	600	0
5000	250	0	500	0	750	0
10000	500	0	1000	0	1500	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, *&c.*

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold,

Numb.	4 *Shil.*		5 *Shil.*		6 *Shil.*	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	4	0	5	0	6
2	0	8	0	10	0	12
3	0	12	0	15	0	18
4	0	16	1	0	1	4
5	1	0	1	5	1	10
6	1	4	1	10	1	16
7	1	8	1	15	2	2
8	1	12	2	0	2	8
9	1	16	2	5	2	14
10	2	0	2	10	3	0
20	4	0	5	0	6	0
30	6	0	7	10	9	0
40	8	0	10	0	12	0
50	10	0	12	10	15	0
60	12	0	15	0	18	0
70	14	0	17	10	21	0
80	16	0	20	0	24	0
90	18	0	22	10	27	0
100	20	0	25	0	30	0
200	40	0	50	0	60	0
300	60	0	75	0	90	0
400	80	0	100	0	120	0
500	100	0	125	0	150	0
600	120	0	150	0	180	0
700	140	0	175	0	210	0
800	160	0	200	0	240	0
900	180	0	225	0	270	0
1000	200	0	250	0	300	0
2000	400	0	500	0	600	0
3000	600	0	750	0	900	0
4000	800	0	1000	0	1200	0
5000	1000	0	1250	0	1500	0
10000	2000	0	2500	0	3000	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold,

Numb.	7 Shil.		8 Shil.		9 Shil.		10 Shil.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10
2	0	14	0	16	0	18	1	0
3	1	1	1	4	1	7	1	10
4	1	8	1	12	1	16	2	0
5	1	15	2	0	2	5	2	10
6	2	2	2	8	2	15	3	0
7	2	9	2	16	3	3	3	10
8	2	16	3	4	3	12	4	0
9	3	3	3	12	4	1	4	10
10	3	10	4	0	4	10	5	0
20	8	0	8	0	9	0	10	0
30	10	10	12	0	13	10	15	0
40	14	0	16	0	18	0	20	0
50	17	10	20	0	22	10	25	0
60	21	0	24	0	27	0	30	0
70	24	10	28	0	31	10	35	0
80	28	0	32	0	36	0	40	0
90	31	10	36	0	40	10	45	0
100	35	0	40	0	45	0	50	0
200	70	0	80	0	90	0	100	0
300	105	0	120	0	135	0	150	0
400	140	0	160	0	180	0	200	0
500	175	0	200	0	225	0	250	0
600	210	0	240	0	270	0	300	0
700	245	0	280	0	315	0	350	0
800	280	0	320	0	360	0	400	0
900	315	0	360	0	405	0	450	0
1000	350	0	400	0	450	0	500	0
2000	7000	0	800	0	900	0	1000	0
3000	1050	0	1200	0	1350	0	1500	0
4000	1400	0	1600	0	1800	0	2000	0
5000	1750	0	2000	0	2250	0	2500	0
10000	3500	0	4000	0	4500	0	5000	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold,

Numb.	1 Lib.	2 Lib.	3 Lib.	4 Lib.	5 Lib.
	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25
6	6	12	18	24	30
7	7	14	21	28	35
8	8	16	24	32	40
9	9	18	27	36	45
10	10	20	30	40	50
20	20	40	60	80	100
30	30	60	90	120	150
40	40	80	120	160	200
50	50	100	150	200	250
60	60	120	180	240	300
70	70	140	210	280	350
80	80	160	240	320	400
90	90	180	270	360	450
100	100	200	300	400	500
200	200	400	600	800	1000
300	300	600	900	1200	1500
400	400	800	1200	1600	2000
500	500	1000	1500	2000	2500
600	600	1200	1800	2400	3000
700	700	1400	2100	2800	3500
800	800	1600	2400	3200	4000
900	900	1800	2700	3600	4500
1000	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000
2000	2000	4000	6000	8000	10000
3000	3000	6000	9000	12000	15000
4000	4000	8000	12000	16000	20000
5000	5000	10000	15000	20000	25000
10000	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000

The Uſe of the Tables before-going.

THeſe Tables will ſerve for many uſes; but that which they will be moſt uſed about, as being moſt neceſſary, is, to find out the true Accompt of any Number of Ells, Yards or Pounds, being ſold for ſo much the Yard, Ell, or Pound.

Example:

What will 5000 Ells of Lockram, at 11 Pence the Ell come to? To find this, Firſt look to the Price of the Ell at the head of the Table, then look down the ſide of the Table for the Number of Ells, ſo you ſhall find in the laſt column but one in the Table, and in the laſt line but one thereof, that 5000 of any thing at 11 Pence a piece, comes to 229 Pound, 3 Shillings, 4 Pence.

If you cannot find your Price in one column, or Number of things in one line, you muſt make two or three parts thereof, and add them all together.

Another Example:

What will 1500 Ells, at 9 *d.* ½. come to?
In the Table of Nine-pences, you will find,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For 1000 Nine-pences,	37	10	00
For 500 Nine-pences,	18	15	00
In the Table of Half-pence,			
For 1000 Half-pence,	02	01	08
For 500 Half-pence,	01	00	10
	59	07	06

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

The Price of any Commodity, at

The Yard, or Hundred, the Quarter is				The Yard, or Pound, the Nail and Ounce is			The Hundred, the Pound is			
s.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*pts*
1	.	0	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	3
2	.	0	6	.	1	2	.	.	.	6
3	.	0	9	.	2	1	.	.	1	2
4	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	5
5	.	1	3	.	3	3	.	.	2	1
6	.	1	6	.	4	2	.	.	2	4
7	.	1	9	.	5	1	.	.	3	.
8	.	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	3
9	.	2	3	.	6	3	.	.	3	6
10	.	2	6	.	7	2	.	1	.	2
11	.	2	9	.	8	1	.	1	.	5
12	.	3	.	.	9	.	.	1	1	1
13	.	3	3	.	9	3	.	1	1	4
14	.	3	6	.	10	2	.	1	2	.
15	.	3	9	.	11	1	.	1	2	3
16	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	6
17	.	4	3	1	.	3	.	1	3	2
18	.	4	6	1	1	2	.	1	3	5
19	.	4	9	1	2	1	.	2	.	1
1*l.*	.	5	.	1	3	.	.	2	.	4
2	.	10	.	2	6	.	.	4	1	1
3	.	15	.	3	9	.	.	6	1	5
4	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	8	2	2
5	1	5	.	6	3	.	.	10	2	6
6	1	10	.	7	6	.	1	.	3	3
7	1	15	.	8	9	.	1	3	.	.
8	2	.	.	10	.	.	1	5	.	4
9	2	15	.	11	3	.	1	7	1	1
10	2	5	.	12	6	.	1	9	1	5

The Uſe of this Table is to know the Price of a Quarter of a Yard, a Quarter of a Hundred, or a Pound, when the Commodity is bought by the Hundred, and Yard; alſo to ſhew the Price of a Nail, of a Yard, or Ounce, when the Commodity is bought by the Yard, or Pound.

Example.

At 3 *s.* the Yard, what comes a Quarter, and a Nail to?

To know which, look 3 *s.* in the firſt Column, and againſt that in the ſecond you will find 9 *d.* which is the price of a Quarter; and in the third Col. 2 *d.* 1 *q.* the price of a Nail.

Again, If it were required to know what an Ounce of any thing is worth, the Pound coſting 9 *s.* againſt 9 *s.* in the firſt Column you will find in the third Column 6 *d.* 3 *q.* which is the price of an Ounce.

If the Commodity be bought by the Hundred, you muſt look in the firſt Column for the price of a Pound; as if a Hundred Weight coſt 8 *l.* 9 *s.* what is the price of 1 *l.*?

	s.	*d.*	*q.*	*pts.*	
Againſt 8 *l.* in the 1 Col. is	1	5	0	4	in the 4;
Againſt 9 *s.* in the 1 Col. is	0	0	3	6	in the 4;
Which added together, gives the price of 1 *l.*	1	6	0	4	

The Uſe of the Table in Chap. 10, *and* Chap. 11, *taken together.*

By help of the Tables in *Chap.* 10, and *Chap.* 11, are reſolved ſuch Queſtions in which are given Parts, beſides Integers of the Commodity; as in this Example.

Example:

Example :

What does 20 *C.* 3 *q.* 9 *l.* of any Commodity come to, at 3 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d. per* Hundred ?

First find what 20 Hundred comes to, by the Directions of *Chap.* 10; by which

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
20 *C.* at 5 *l.* is	60	00	00	00
at 10 *s.* is	10	00	00	00
at 6 *d.* is	00	10	00	00

By the Table in *Chap.* 11,

	s.	*d.*	*q.*
1 Qr. is, for 3 *l.*	15	00	00
for 10 *s.*	02	06	00
for 6 *d.*	00	01	02
	17	07	02

Then by the Table in *Chap.* 10,

3 Qr. is, at 17 *s.*	02	11	00	02
at 7 *d.*	00	01	09	00
at 2 *q.*	00	00	00	02

By the Table in *Chap.* 11,

	d.	*q.*	*pts.*
1 *l.* is, for 3 *l.*	06	01	05
for 10 *s.*	01	00	02
for 6 *d.*	00	00	00
	07	02	00

Then by the Table in *Chap.* 10, 9 *l.* comes to

at 7 *d.*	00	05	03	00
at 2 *q.*	00	00	04	02

All which being added together, gives the value of the whole Commodity at the rate given, *viz.*

73	08	04	03.

An

An eaſie Table for the ſpeedy Reduction of Pounds at firſt ſight into Shillings, Pence, and Farthings.

Pounds	Shillings	Pence	Farthings
1	20	240	960
2	40	480	1920
3	60	720	2880
4	80	960	3840
5	100	1200	4800
6	120	1440	5760
7	140	1680	6720
8	160	1920	7680
9	180	2160	8640
10	200	2400	9600

The better to underſtand this Table, obſerve the Figures under Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings; and taking them in the even row, you have your Deſire. As for Example: 1 Pound in the firſt column makes 20 Shillings in the ſecond, 240 Pence in the third, and 960 Farthings in the fourth; and ſo of the reſt in order.

A very useful Table, declaring what Years of Purchase a Lease or Annuity is worth immediately, upon Interest at 6 per Cent; *also directing to Discount any Lease in being, and the just Value of Reversion, after a set or fixed number of Years.*

Years Lease	Years	Months	Parts		Years Lease	Years	Months	Parts
1	0	11	0		17	10	5	8
2	1	9	9		18	10	9	9
3	2	8	1		19	11	1	3
4	3	5	9		20	11	5	7
5	4	2	5		21	11	9	3
6	4	11	0		22	12	0	5
7	5	7	0		23	12	3	6
8	6	2	5		24	12	6	6
9	6	9	6		25	12	9	4
10	7	4	3		26	13	0	0
11	7	10	7		27	13	2	5
12	8	4	6		28	13	4	9
13	8	10	3		29	13	7	1
14	9	3	6		30	13	9	2
15	9	8	5		31	13	11	1
16	10	11	3		32	14	11	0

The Explanation of the foregoing Table.

PUT case that a Lease is to continue 10 years, and you are desirous to be informed how many years Purchase in ready Money it is worth, then look in the Table for 10 years in the outermost or left-hand Column, and against it you will find

find 7 years and 4 months Rent, and 3 parts of a month's Rent of the Leaſe premiſed; and let the Rent be what it will, *viz.* 10 l. *per ann.* then 7 years is 70 l. and the 4 months is 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. and the $\frac{3}{10}$ of a month amounts to near 5 s. which added or put together, amounts to about 73 l. 11 s. 8 d. ready Money for a Leaſe of 10 l. *per annum.* And farther, as to this matter, Put caſe a Leaſe you would purchaſe has 30 years in the remainder, and you are deſirous to know its true value, look in the Table for 30, as before, and againſt it you will find 13 years, 9 months, and $\frac{2}{10}$ parts of a month's Purchaſe of the Rent in preſent poſſeſſion. Again, Suppoſe there be a Leaſe of 5 years, more or leſs, before you commence, look in the Table againſt 5 years, and there you will find 4 years 2 months $1\frac{5}{10}$ parts Purchaſe; ſubſtract this out of the ſumm againſt 30, to wit, 13, 9, 2. As for a more clearer Demonſtration, mark the Example:

	Y.	M.	P.
Years 30	13	9	2
Years 5	4	2	5
	9	6	7

So that the Remainder of 30 years after 5 years Reverſion, is 9 years, 6 months, 7 parts Purchaſe.

And theſe things, Reader, may very well ſuffice for the Firſt Part of this Book, conſidering I have been conciſe in every particular, laying down nothing but what I hope may abundantly redound to the Advantage of Traders, being indeed the moſt curious Matters that particularly tend to the Satisfaction of the Induſtrious; from which I now proceed

ceed to the Second Part I promiſed, in hope likewiſe to furniſh it with Rules and Directions no leſs neceſſary to be known by all Lovers of Art and Ingenuity; and ſo I take my leave, as to this my FIRST PART.

THE

THE SECOND PART.

CONTAINING

Arithmetick in a plain and familiar Method. Alſo the Art of Meaſuring, in all its material parts relating to Building, Glazing, Paving, Painting, &c. With Exact Rules for Meaſuring Solids, &c. and Menſuration of Land, &c. Gauging in all its parts. With many other things very neceſſary to be known by Gentlemen and Workmen concerned in Carpenters, Joyners, Glaziers, Maſons, Painters or Bricklayers Buſineſs, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of Arithmetick.

ARithmetick is the Art of Numbers, which doth not only teach to name, number and write all things conſidered as applied to number truly, diſtinctly and intellectively; but alſo the Inventions of the Mind, and the figurative and characterical Operations, by which we anſwer Queſtions orderly propounded, by Number, Reaſon and Proportion, as well

well of Merchandize, and other daily Affairs, as of Geometry, Muſick, Aſtronomy, *&c.*

Of Numeration.

THE chief end hereof, is, to expreſs and name any Number unknown. We write the names of all numbers by theſe ten figures following, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, having every one his proper name, to wit, one, two, three, four, five, ſix, ſeven, eight, nine; this (0) ſignifieth and is called nothing: alſo they have another name and ſignification, altering according to the place that they be written in; as when any of them be written or placed together, the figure toward the right-hand is ſaid to ſtand in the firſt place of that number; the figure next unto that ſtandeth in the ſecond place, and ſignifieth his proper value ten times; the figure next unto that towards the left-hand ſtandeth in the third place, and ſignifieth there his proper value one hundred times; the next figure in the fourth place ſignifieth one thouſand times; the next figure in the fifth place ten thouſand times. And in like manner every figure ſignifies ten times as much as if it ſtood in the next place of that number towards the right hand. So that when many figures are written or placed together, to name or ſignifie the value of a number, ſet a prick over the figure which ſtandeth in the third place, another over the figure which ſtandeth in the ſixth place, and another over every third figure following, ever leaving two figures between each two pricks, and then name or read the figure or figures which ſtand towards the left-hand of the laſt prick, as if they ſtood a-part from the reſt, adding to their ſignification this word thouſand, ſo often as there are pricks from them towards the right-hand; but for

every

every two pricks you may uſe the word Million inſtead of thouſand thouſand; then the next three figures, as if they ſtood a-part from the reſt, adding to their value ſo many times this word thouſand as there are pricks from them towards the right hand, or uſing the word Million for two pricks; and in like manner read every three figures following of that number; all that ſhall be the name of the number, which thoſe figures ſo written together do ſignifie. So 743975374 1 ſignifies Seven thouſand thouſand thouſand, Four hundred thirty nine thouſand thouſand, Seven hundred fifty three thouſand, Seven hundred forty one; or thus, Seven thouſand million, Four hundred thirty nine million, Seven hundred fifty three thouſand, Seven hundred forty one. In like manner may any other Number be named or expreſſed.

1 Unites,
4 Tens,
7 Hundreds
3 Thouſands,
5 Tens of Thouſands,
7 Hundred of Thouſands,
9 Millions,
3 Tens of Millions
4 Hundred of Millions,
7 Thouſand of Millions.

Of Addition.

THIS teacheth to expreſs the value of many Numbers given of one kind, in one Number; that is, to find one number equal in value to many Numbers given.

The Numbers given to be added, may be of one Species, or of divers; if but of one ſpecies, place the numbers given one under another; that is, Unites under Unites, Tens under Tens, Hundreds under Hundreds, *&c.* then add the value of all the figures which ſtand in the firſt place together,

1457
2674
3263
7394

gether, to wit, 3, 4, and 7, and if they amount to not above nine, write their Summ just under them: but if they make above nine, as here 14, write down only the figure which standeth in the first place of their Aggregate, to wit, 4 under them, and add the other figure 1, or figures, to the figures which stand in the next place, and with the number that all that doth make, to wit, of 1, 6, 7, 5, doe as as you did with the Aggregate of the value of the figures which stand in the first places, or as you should have done with it, if it had been equal to it. In like manner doe with all the rest, writing every figure under those figures of the which it doth proceed; and then the figures which are newly written are call'd the Summ Aggregate or Total, and do signifie as much in value as all the Numbers given.

II: If of divers Species, place the several species or names one under another, as in Money, Pounds under Pounds, Shillings under Shillings, Pence under Pence, *&c.* as in the Example here set: In Weight and Measure Pounds under Pounds, Ounces under Ounces, *&c.* and Yards under Yards, Ells under Ells, Quarters under Quarters, *&c.* Then beginning from the least Species, as here, Pence, collect them into one Summ, making 26 Pence, out of which take the following higher Species, to wit, Shillings, as often as you can, that is here twice; what remains, which is 2 Pence, write under the said Numbers; then carry the 2 Shillings taken out to the Shillings place, whose Summ, with the 2 Shillings carry'd, is 48 Shillings, out of which take the following higher Species, to wit,

l.	*s.*	*d.*
573	12	03
234	10	02
245	09	11
234	15	10
1388	08	02

wit, Pounds, as often as you can, that is here twice; the remainder 8 write under the Shillings, and carry 2 to the first place of Pounds, the rest is performed as above. After the same manner may be added together any Numbers of divers species, observing always how many of the lesser species make one of the next greater.

Substraction.

THIS teacheth to substract the lesser Number of two given, out of the greater, and to shew the Remainder.

The Number given may be either of one or different species; if of one species, as in the margent, having placed the lesser Number under the greater, set the place of Unites under Unites, Tens under Tens, and Hundreds under Hundreds. Take the first figure of the lesser number out of the first figure of the greater, and set the remainder under them: but if the first figure of the uppermost number be less than the first of the undermost, borrow 1 of the next figure to it, which is worth 10 in this place, which 10 being added to it, from their summ take or abate the undermost figure, and write the remainder just under them: then do with the figures in the second places, as if they stood in the first places, ever remembring that of what figure soever you have borrowed 1, the same is esteemed for 1 less than it doth signifie, and therefore add the 1 borrowed to the next undermost figure, and then substract that summ from the uppermost. In like manner doe with all the rest, one after another, and the said figures, which are written under the numbers

7345678
3252594
4093084

bers given, are the remainder of the leſſer number taken from the greater.

If of different ſpecies, having wrote the leſſer under the greater number, and each ſpecies one under another, doe as before; only if one ſpecies of the under number cannot be taken from the like ſpecies in the upper one, from the next greater ſpecies borrow one, which add to the upperm ſt number, and from the ſumm take or abate the undermoſt ſpecies; the remainder write under them, and carry the one borrow'd to the ſaid next higher ſpecies, adding it to the lowermoſt ſpecies, and ſubſtract their ſumm from the uppermoſt, if you can; if not, borrow as before; and ſo proceed till the whole Subſtraction is ended.

Example:

l.	s.	d.	q.
456	19	10	2
213	18	11	3
243	00	10	3

Say, 3 Farthings from 2 I cannot take, but borrowing a Penny from the next ſpecies, which here is 4 Farthings, 2 and 4 is 6, from which 3 abated, there remains 3, which I write under them, and carry 1 to the next ſpecies: 1 and 11 make 12, this cannot be abated from 10, therefore borrowing 1 Shilling, which is 12 Pence, 10 and 12 makes 22, from which 12 being taken, there remains 10, which write under them, and proceed.

A neceſſary Queſtion performed by Addition and Subſtraction.

A borrows of *B* an 100 *l.* at firſt, and 300 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* at another time; and at twice after, 50 *l.* 10 *s.* each time: and after ſix months elapſed, payeth 40 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* every month after for ſix months together; the Queſtion is, How much Money *B* lent *A*? How much *A* hath repaid? And what *A* yet oweth?

To reſolve this, Set the Money borrowed one under another; which being added together, the Total is what was lent: then ſet down the monthly payment ſix times, the ſumm whereof is what is repaid: this taken or ſubſtracted from the firſt total, giveth for its remainder what is yet remaining unpaid, and due to *B* from *A*.

Example.

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
	100	00	00	40	19	06
	300	19	11	40	19	06
	050	10	00	40	19	06
	050	10	00	40	19	06
				40	19	06
Borrowed	501	19	11	40	19	06
Paid	245	17	00			
				245	17	00
Remains Due	205	12	11			

To

To Prove Addition and Subſtraction.

To Prove *Addition*; Draw a line beneath the uppermoſt line of the numbers added, and add together all the remaining numbers under it, to the total of which add the upper number cut off by the line: If the ſumm of theſe be equal to the total of all the given numbers added together, your work is true, or elſe not.

To Prove *Subſtraction*; Add the leſſer of the Numbers given to the Remainder found: If their number is equal to the greater number given, your Subſtraction is rightly performed, elſe not.

Multiplication.

THIS teacheth, from two Numbers given, of what kind ſoever, to find a third Number of the ſame kind, which ſhall contain one of them ſo often as the other contains Unites: To the performance hereof, it is neceſſary to know that the Number given to be multiplied, is call'd the *Multiplicand*; the Number given to multiply by, the *Multiplier*; the Number produced of theſe two, the *Product* or *Rectangle*. To make the Operation hereof the eaſier, the following Table ought to be learn'd by heart, which contains the fact or product of any two ſingle figures multiplied one into the other.

The Table.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81

The Uſe of this Table is this; If you deſire to know the Product of any two ſingle Numbers, as of 4 and 5, find 4 in the laſt column to the left-hand, and 5 in the firſt rank above; then caſting your eye along the rank over againſt 4, and down the column under 5, at the corner where the rank and column meet is 20, which is the Product. The like is found by any other two Numbers.

To multiply one number by another, for the moſt part, the leſſer number is wrote under the greater, as in the *Example* here ſet: Then by the firſt figure (6) of the Multiplier, multiply all the figures of the Multiplicand, thus; 6 times 3 makes 18, write 8 under 3, and carry 1 in mind; 6 times 4 is 24, and 1 in mind is 25, write down 5 under 4, and carry 2 in mind, which add to the next product, and ſo proceed: Do the like

486543	
456	
2919258	
2432715	
1946172	
221863608	

like with all the other ſingle figures in the *Multiplier*, only obſerving when you begin to multiply with a new figure of the *Multiplier* or undermoſt number, begin to write the ſingle product under that figure of the *Multiplier* that you multiply with; the ſeveral ſingle Products ſtanding as in this *Example*. Then collect all theſe Products into one Summ, and their Aggregate is the Product required, or Number proceeding from the Multiplication of the Numbers given.

By *Multiplication* are reſolved all ſuch Queſtions as require to know how many of a leſſer ſpecies are contained in any number of a greater; as, how many Pence or Shillings in a number of Pounds, or Ounces in a number of a Hundred weight.

Example:

l. s. d. q.
In 2345—10—11—2 How many Farthings?

Multiply the Pounds by 20, and in multiplying add the odd 10 *s.* ſo have you all the Shillings contained in the number; which multiply by 12, and add the odd 11 *d.* thus getting all the Pence in the number given; this product multiply by 4, and the Proceed ſheweth how many Farthings are contained in the number given, to wit, 2251726.

2345
20
46910
12
93821
469110
562931
4
2251726

Another Example :

	c.	q.	l.	o.	
In	49	3	11	14,	How many Ounces ?
	4				
	199				
	28				
	1593				Multiply the Hundreds by 4, adding the 3 odd Quarters to the Product;
	399				that Summ multiply by 28, and add
	5583				11 to its Product, ſo have you the Pounds in the Number given; which
	16				multiply by 16, and add 14 to the Pro-
	33502				duct, the Summ ſhews how many Ounces are contained in the Number
	5884				given.
	89342				

After the ſame manner, the Circumference of the Earth, containing 360 Degrees, is found to be Inches. Alſo, ſince the Birth of our Saviour, which is 1695 Years, to be Minutes.

Diviſion.

THIS teacheth, two Numbers of one kind being given, to find how often the leſſer Number is contained in the greater.

In

In this are to be noted the *Dividend*, or Number given to divide; the *Diviſor*, or Number given to divide by; the *Quotient*, or Number ſhewing how many times the *Diviſor* is contain'd in the *Dividend*. To perform the work of *Diviſion*, write the Diviſor to the left-hand of the Dividend, as in the Margin; then out of the Dividend take ſo many figures as there are in the Diviſor: but if the number conſiſting of thoſe figures is leſs than the Diviſor, then take one figure more, as in this *Example*: I take 12456, becauſe 1345 is leſs than 2434 the Diviſor, I ſet a prick under 6, to denote that to be the firſt Dividual; then ſeek how often the Diviſor is contained in the Dividual; if it does not appear preſently, ſeek how often the firſt figure 2 of the Diviſor is contained in the firſt figure of the Dividual: if it conſiſts of equal number of figures with the Diviſor, or in the two laſt, as here in 16, if it conſiſt of one more, which you will find to be 6 times, you can never take more than 9, becauſe the Diviſor is never contain'd more than 9 times in the Dividend; then multiply the Diviſor by 6, and it produces 14624, which is greater than the Dividual, which muſt never be; therefore leſſen 6 by unity, ſo have you 5 for the Quotient; which multiplying the Diviſor, produces 12170, a number leſs than the Dividual, which I write under the ſame, and ſubſtract it therefrom; the Remainder 1287 write over the Dividual, as you ſee done here, daſhing out the laſt Dividual.

Diviſor 1 2 8 6
2434) X3456789 (5
1 2 1 7 0

2. Then to the Remainder 1286 take in the next figure to the right-hand, so you have a new Dividual 12867, which consisting of one figure more than the Divisor, ask how often 2 is contained in 12, which is 5 times; this multiplying, the Divisor produces 12170, which write under the Dividual, beginning from the right-hand, and after substraction made, the remainder, with 8 taken in, makes a new Dividual, 6978, in which the Divisor is contained 2 times; then multiply and substract as before; to the remainder take in 9, and with the Dividual proceed as before, cutting off the last remainder, as you see done in the *Example* under-written. So is your Division ended, the Quotient 5528 shewing how often the Divisor is contained in the Dividend: To Prove which, add all the Products writ under the Dividend together; their Summ, if equal to the Dividend, with the Remainder, if any, after Division added, assures you that your Operation is truly wrought, otherwise not.

Example:

```
          (1
          2 1 (6
          0 6 9 1 (3
          1 2 8 6 7 0 (7
2434) 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (5528
      1 2 1 7 0 0 8 2
        1 2 1 7 6 7
            4 8 4
            1 9
-----------------------
      1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

This Manner of *Division* is to be preferred before all other Methods, as least perplexing the Memory, and carrying its Proof along with it.

By

By *Division* are resolved all such Questions wherein it is required to know how many of a greater species are contained in a quantity of a lesser.

Example :

In 2251726 *q.* How many Pounds ?

```
      2 1 3 1 0 (2     d.
4) 2 2 5 1 7 2 6 (562931
   2 0 4 8 6 2 4
     2   3 1
       1
       8 0 1 (1 (1     s.
12) 5 6 2 9 3 1 (46910
    4 8 2 8 2 2
      7 0 1 1
      1
        1 (1
      6 9 1 (0     l.
20) 4 6 9 1 0 (2345
    4 0 0 0 (0
      6 8 0
      1
```

Divide the Farthings by 4, the Quotient is Pence contained in the number given ; this divided by 12, quotes the Shillings ; and lastly, this Quotient by 20, quotes the Pounds contained in the number given, being 2345 : the Remains are the odd Money, to wit, 10 *s.* 11 *d.* 2 *q.*

Another Example:

In 89342 Ounces, how many Hundred weight?

```
    1 0(1
   0 9 3 6(4  l.
16)8 9 3 42(5583
   8 0 0 88
     8 2 4
     1
     2(1
    2 7 6(1   q.
28) 5 5 8 3 (199
    2 8 2 2
    2 5 5
      2
      3(3   C.
4) 1 9 9 (49
   1 6 6
     3
```

Divide the Ounces by 16, so have you the Pounds contained in the Number given; these divided by 28, quote the Quarters of a Hundred; which divided by 4, gives the Hundreds weight contained in the Number of Ounces: The Remainders are the odd weight, to wit, 3 Quarters, 11 Pound, and 14 Ounces.

The Rule of Proportion, *commonly call'd the* Rule of Three.

THIS Rule teacheth, out of Three Numbers given, to find a Fourth unknown; and for the Excellency and great Use thereof, is call'd the *Golden Rule*, on which depend all Questions relating to Merchandise, and the Use of Man. Of the Three Numbers given or known, always Two are of like kind, or of one Denomination; to one of which the Question is always annexed, and is known by the word *How*, *What*, &c preceding it: therefore to state any Question given for Operation, set the Number to which the Question is annexed, in the third place; the other of the same kind

kind in the first place, the remaining or third number set in the second place, or middle, which is always of the same kind with the fourth. The Question thus stated, consider if the Proportion be direct or inverse, thus; if *more* requires *more*, or *less* requires *less*, the Proportion is direct, and is resolved by multiplying the third number by the second, and dividing by the first, the Quotient produced being the fourth number unknown: but if *more* require *less*, or *less* require *more*, then the Proportion is inverted, and is resolved by multplying the first number by the second, and dividing by the third, so producing the fourth unknown.

Quest. 1. If 18 *s.* buys 16 *lb.* of Sugar, what will 432 *lb.* cost?

```
lb.        s.        lb.        lb.
16 ——— 18 ——— 432 ——— 2721 : 2
                                432
                                  4
16 - 18 - 48384                 ----
            18                  1728
        ------                    28
        387072                 -----
        48384                  13824
        ------                  3456
16      870912   (5443 | 2     -----
         7653     2   | 0       4838
                  ----|        -----
                  2721 | 2        2
```

Here the Questionary number is 432, set that therefore in the third place; the number of the like kind in the Question, is 16 Pound, wherefore set that in the first place, the other of course falls in the second place: having thus stated my Question, observe that although the second and third numbers be of one kind, yet they are not of one species; bring therefore the Hundreds into Pounds,

25

as was shewn in *Multiplication*; which being done, I find the Proportion to be direct, because it is evident, the fourth number must exceed the third, after the manner as the second exceeds the fourth; and therefore multiplying the third number by the second, and dividing by the first, is got the fourth number sought.

Quest. 2. If in 18 Days 100 Men performed a work, in how many Days will 80 Men perform the same?

Men	*Days*	*Men*	*Days*
100	18	80	$22\frac{1}{3}$

```
 18
----
1800        80) 1800 (22 4/8
                1600
                 01
                  1
```

Here the Questionary number being 80 Men, I write that in the third place, and 100 of the like kind in the first; the other of course I set in the second place.

Having thus stated the Question, the Proportion will be found to be inverse; for here the second is not to the fourth as the first is to the third, but the first exceeds the third, as inversely the fourth exceeds the second; that is, *fewer* Men require *more* Time, and therefore multiply the first number by the second, and divide by the third, the Quotient is the fourth number sought.

On this Rule depends the Solution of all Questions relating to the Use of Man, in which Proportion is concerned; and being well understood, nothing will be difficult to resolve, that shall at any time be met with, whether it relates immediately to Trade, or the working the Proportions used in Geometry, Astronomy, oe other Parts of the Mathematicks.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of Menſuration.

THE common Inſtrument by which all things are meaſured, relating to Board, Glaſs, Pavement, Tyleing, Wainſcot, Walls, and the like, being by the Foot-Rule, commonly call'd the *Carpenters Rule*, which contains or is divided into 12 Inches, and every Inch into 12 Parts, and every Part into 12 other Parts, and ſo on. Before I come to ſhew how to Meaſure, I ſhall firſt teach the Learner how to Multiply Feet, Inches, and Parts of an Inch, into Feet, Inches, and Parts of an Inch, by an eaſie and quick Method, thus:

Multiply the Summ given to be multiplied by the Integers of the Multiplier, beginning from the leaſt Denomination, and carry One for every Twelve to the next. Then for the Parts,

Multiply Inches into Feet; which divided by 12, quotes Feet and Inches.

Multiply Inches into Inches; which divided by 12, quotes Inches and Parts.

Multiply Inches into Parts; which divided by 12, quotes Parts and Parts.

Parts into Feet, and divided by 12, quotes Inch and Parts.

Parts into Inches, and divided by 12, quotes Firſt Parts and Second Parts.

Parts into Parts, and divided by 12, quotes Second and Third Parts: and ſo of the reſt.

Obſerve always, That if the Quotient be more than 12, then divide it again by 12, and the Quotient will be a denomination higher.

For the eaſe and help of the Diviſion, uſe the Table following, with 12 at the top thereof; obſerve carefully to write every Denomination one under another; the Summ is the Product.

A Table

A Table for the Multiplying of Foot-measure.

12

1	12
2	24
3	36
4	48
5	60
6	72
7	84
8	96
9	108
10	120
11	132
12	144
13	156
14	168
15	180
16	192
17	204
18	216
19	228
20	240
21	252
22	264
23	276
24	288
25	300
26	312
27	324
28	336
29	348
30	360
31	372
32	384
33	396
34	408
35	420
36	432
37	444
38	456
39	468
40	480
41	492
42	504
43	516
44	528
45	540
46	552
47	564
48	576
49	588
50	600
60	720
70	840
80	960
90	1080
100	1200

Example:

Example :

	Feet.	*Inches.*	*Parts.*		*Feet.*	*Inches.*	*Parts.*
Multiply	8	9	6	by	7	8	5

To do this ; 7 times 6 is 42 in the Table ; the neareſt number on the left-hand is 36, the difference 6 I write down, and carry 3, which ſtands againſt 36, to the next Denomination : 7 times 9 is 63, and 3 carry'd makes 66 : the neareſt Number in the Table is 60, the difference 6 I write down, and carry 5 to the next Denomination : 7 times 8 is 56, and 5 carried is 61, which write under Feet.

	8	— 9	— 6		
	7	— 8	— 5		
	61	— 6	— 6		
	5	— 4	— 0		
	0	— 6	— 0		
	0	— 0	— 4		
	0	— 3	— 4		
	0	— 0	— 3	— 9 — 0	
				2 — 6	
	67	— 8	— 5	— 11 — 6	

Then to multiply by the 8 Inches, I ſay 8 times 8 is 64, againſt its neareſt number 60 I find 5, and the remainder is 4 ; that is, 5 Foot, 4 Inches.—— Again, 8 times 9 is 72, againſt which in the Table I find 6, which is 6 Inches ; and 8 times 6 is 48, againſt which ſtands 4, that is, 4 firſt Parts.

Laſtly, To multiply the Parts, 5 times 8 is 40, the neareſt number in the Table to it is 36, againſt which I find 3, the difference being 4, that is, 3 Inches, 4 Parts ; 5 times 9 is 45, againſt its neareſt number 36 I find 3, and there remains 9, that is, 3 firſt Parts, and 9 ſecond Parts : —— 5 times 6 is 30, againſt 24, its neareſt number, I find 2, and the remainder is 6, that is, 2 ſecond Parts, and 6 third Parts ; all theſe added together, gives the Product.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

To Meaſure things which have Length and Breadth, as Board, Glaſs, Pavements, Tyleing, Wainſcot, and the like.

THeſe things being all Squares, or Parallelograms, the content thereof is had by multiplying the Length into the Breadth, which is taken commonly in Feet, Inches and Parts.

Firſt, Of Board and Glaſs, both being meaſured by the Foot-ſquare, containing 144 ſquare Inches.

Example :

A piece of Board 16 Inches ſquare, how many ſquare Feet does it contain.

1—4
1—4
———
1—4
—4
1—
3—9—4

Writing 1 Foot 4 Inches under 1 Foot 4 Inches, multiply them together, as is taught in *chap.* 2. the Area, or Content, is 1 ſquare Foot, 49 Inches, and 4 Parts.

A Piece

A piece of Board 16 Foot 6 Inches long, and 9 Inches 6 Parts broad; How many ſquare Foot does it contain?

The Anſwer, by multiplying, as above, is 15 Foot, and 9 Parts.

16 — 06 — 00
00 — 09 — 06
12 — 04 — 06
8 — 03
15 — 00 — 00

A Window that hath 4 Panes of Glaſs, each Pane 1 Foot 9 Inches, 6 Parts long, and 4 Foot 7 Inches, 6 Parts broad; How many ſquare Foot of Glaſs are there in all?

Multiply the Length by 4, 4 times 6 is 24; which divided by 12, quotes 2, and nothing remains; I carry 2 to the next denomination, and write down nothing; 4 times 7 is 28, and 2 carried, is 30; which divided by 12, quotes 2, and leaves 6; I write down 6, and carry the 2 to the next, *&c.* This done, I take 18 Foot 6 Inches for the Breadth, and proceed as before.

4 — 7 — 6
4
18 — 6 — 00
1 — 9 — 6
18 — 6
13 — 6
4 — 6
9 — 3
32 — 1 — 9

A Table

A Table ſhewing how much of a Board in length will make a Foot ſquare, the breadth being in Inches.

1	144	24	6
2	72	25	$5\frac{19}{25}$
3	48	26	$5\frac{7}{13}$
4	36	27	$5\frac{1}{3}$
5	$28\frac{4}{5}$	28	$5\frac{1}{7}$
6	24	29	$4\frac{8}{29}$
7	$20\frac{4}{7}$	30	$4\frac{4}{5}$
8	18	31	$4\frac{20}{31}$
9	16	32	$4\frac{1}{2}$
10	$14\frac{2}{5}$	33	$4\frac{4}{11}$
11	$13\frac{1}{11}$	34	$4\frac{4}{17}$
12	12	35	$4\frac{4}{5}$
13	$11\frac{1}{13}$	36	4
14	$10\frac{4}{7}$	48	3
15	$9\frac{9}{15}$	60	$2\frac{2}{5}$
16	9	72	2
17	$8\frac{8}{17}$	84	$1\frac{5}{7}$
18	8	96	$1\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{3}$
19	$7\frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{9}$	108	$1\frac{4}{3}$
20	$7\frac{1}{5}$	120	$1\frac{2}{10}$
21	$6\frac{6}{7}$	132	$1\frac{1}{11}$
22	$6\frac{4}{11}$	144	1
23	$6\frac{6}{23}$		

The

The Use of the foregoing Table, is,

That having the Length that will make the Breadth a Foot, to take that by a pair of Compasses or Ruler, and measure how many times the said quantity is contained in the length of that Board, and reckon it to be so many Foot long.

Secondly, *Of Pavements, Wainscot, Tyling, Painting, &c. which are measured by Yard Square, containing nine square Feet.*

The Rule is, to multiply the length by the breadth in Feet and Inches, as is taught before, and to divide the Product by 9.

Example:

There is a Court to be paved, that is 18 Foot 6 Inches long, and 14 Foot 6 Inches broad; How many square Yards are contained in the Pavement?

Having multiply'd the length and breadth together, divide the square Feet by 9, so have you 29 Yards, 7 Foot, 3 Inches for the Content of the Pavement

	18 : 6	
	14 : 6	8(7
		268(29
	72	89
	187	
	9 : 3	
	268 : 3	

Example:

Example :

There is a Room to be Plaiſter'd, the two ſide Walls being 14 Foot long, and the two end Walls 10 Foot broad, and the heighth of the Room is 7 Foot 6 Inches ; How many Yards are there in the Plaiſtering of the ſame Walls, and over the head ?

```
      14
      14
      10                  14
      10                  10
     ----               -------
     48 Feet           9) 140
       7 : 6             -------
     -------                15 : 5
     336
      24
   -------
  9) 300
   -------
Yards 40 : 6
      15 : 5
   -------
      15 : 5
```

Add all the two ſides and ends together, ſo have you the Perimetre of the Room, which multiply into the height, and the product will be the ſquare Feet contained in the ſides and ends, which divided by 9, gives the ſquare Yards ; then multiply the length of one of the ſides into the length of one of the ends, and the product is the Area or Content of the Ceiling in Feet ; which divide by 9, and you have Yards ; this added to the other product, gives what was required.

3. Of

3. *Of Walls, or Bricklayers Work,* &c.

Theſe are meaſured by the Rod, being in length 16 Foot ½, the ſquare 272 Foot 3 Inches; the dimenſion of length and breadth, or heighth, being taken in Feet, Inches and Parts, muſt be multiplied one in the other to get the Content; and the Product divided by 272, to get the ſquare Rods: The Three Inches is always allowed the Workman to make up meaſure.

Example:

There is a Wall 54 Foot long, and 27 Foot 8 Inches high; How many ſquare Rod is contained therein?

54
27 : 8 (133

378 1493 (5 Rod, 132 Foot, 2 Inches.
108 272
35 2

1493 : 2

Walls, although reckoned among Superficies, without any reſpect had to the thickneſs, when they are a Brick and half, which is the thickneſs that muſt be allowed in this Work; yet when Walls are either wanting of this, or exceed it in thickneſs, then the thickneſs muſt be reduced to a Brick and a half: To doe which, multiply the heighth and depth of the Wall by ſuch parts as in the little Table here ſet ſtand againſt the thickneſs given,

given, ſo ſhall the Wall be encreaſed or decreaſed in Heighth, to make it a Brick and an half.

Example:

A Wall whoſe Thickneſs is 3 Bricks, being 14 Foot 6 Inches in Heighth, and 44 Foot 10 Inches in Length, How many ſquare Rod is contained therein?

Againſt 3 Bricks in the firſt column you find the number 2; therefore multiply the Heighth by it, and the encreaſed Heighth is for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brick.

14	6
2	
29	00
44	10
116	
1162	2
1278	2

190
1278 (4 Rod, 190 Foot, 2 Inches.
272

A Table to reduce Walls above or under a Brick and half thick, to the cuſtomary thickneſs of a Brick and a half.

	Foot	Inch
½	0	4
1	0	8
2	1	4
2½	1	8
3	2	0
3½	2	4
4	2	8
4½	3	0
5	3	4
5½	3	8
6	4	0
6½	4	4
7	4	8
7½	5	0
8	5	4
8½	5	8
9	6	0
9½	6	4
10	6	8
10½	7	0

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Meaſuring of Solid Bodies.

IN the Meaſuring of Timber, Stone and ſuch like Solid Bodies, there muſt be reſpect had not only to the Breadth and Length, but alſo to the Thickneſs thereof: Note therefore, That a Foot of Timber is a Foot ſquare every way, *viz.* in Length, Breadth and Thickneſs and contains 1728 Inches, every Inch being ſquare like a Die, and ſo is the Foot ſuppoſed to be; and if it want of this either in Breadth or Thickneſs, it muſt have it in Length. Now, the moſt common ſhape which Timber is brought into before it is meaſured, is a long ſquare, having equal ſides: To find the content of which, multiply the Breadth by the Thickneſs, and the Product by the Length, ſo you will have the whole ſolid content.

Example:

A Piece of Timber 14 *Foot long, and* 8 *Inches broad.*

Now, the Shape of Timber hath the End thereof, either a Square, an Oblong, or ſome other figure; the general Rule to meaſure them all, is, to find the *Area* of the End, and multiply that by the Length.

Example:

Example:

A piece of Timber whoſe Breadth and Thickneſs is 8 Inches, and Length 14 Foot, what is the ſolid Content thereof?

Multiply the Breadth and Thickneſs one into another, which makes 5 Inches 4 Parts; which multiply by 14, the Length, and the ſolid Content is 6 Foot, 2 Inches, 8 Parts.

	8	
	8	
	5	4
	14	
5	10	
	4	8
6	2	8

Example:

A piece of Timber being 1 Foot 2 Inches broad, and 10 Inches 6 Parts thick, and 15 Foot 9 Inches long; How many ſolid Feet does it contain?

Feet.	*Inch.*	*Parts.*	
1	2	00	
0	10	6	
	10	8	
	1	6	
		1	
1	00	3	*Area.*
15	9	0	
15	3	9	
	9	3	3
16	00	11	3

A Table shewing how much in length will make one Foot solid of any true squared piece of Timber, from 1 Inch square to 36 Inches, with half Inches.

Square Inch.	Foot.	Inch.	Part.	Square Inch.	Inch.	Part.
1	144	00	00	12½	11	06
1½	64	00	00	13	10	63
2	36	00	00	13½	09	49
2½	23	00	70	14	08	82
3	16	00	00	14½	08	22
3½	11	09	07	15	07	68
4	9	00	00	15½	07	19
4½	7	01	34	16	06	75
5	5	09	12	16½	06	35
5½	4	09	13	17	05	98
6	4	00	00	17½	05	05
6½	3	04	91	18	05	34
7	2	11	27	18½	05	05
7½	2	06	72	19	04	79
8	2	03	00	19½	04	66
8½	1	11	92	20	04	32
9	1	09	34	20½	04	12
9½	1	07	15	21	03	92
10	1	05	28	21½	03	74
10½	1	03	68	22	03	57
11	1	02	29	23	03	27
11½	1	01	07	23½	03	13
12	1	00	00	24	03	00

Square Inch.	Inch.	Part.	Square Inch.	Inch.	Part.
24½	02	88	30½	01	85
25	02	76	31	01	79
25⅓	02	66	31½	01	73
26	02	56	32	01	68
26½	02	46	32½	01	63
27	02	17	33	01	58
27½	02	28	33½	01	54
28	02	20	34	01	49
28½	02	13	34½	01	45
29	02	05	35	01	41
29½	01	98	35½	01	37
30	01	92	36	01	33

The Use of the foregoing Table, is, to take the length out of the Table between your Compasses, and with that distance to measure how many Feet solid are contained in the piece of Timber.

A Table shewing how many Inches in length make one Foot of Timber, according to the compass of any round piece of Timber.

The Compass of the Tree in Inches,

Co.	In. pts.	Co.	In pts.	Co.	In pts.
10	217.15	40	13.572	70	04.432
11	179.46	41	12.916	71	04.308
12	150.80	42	12.310	72	04.198
13	128.49	43	11.744	73	04.075
14	110.79	44	11.211	74	03.965
15	94.312	45	10.732	75	03.861
16	84.822	46	10.262	76	03.760
17	75.137	47	09.830	77	03.663
18	67.020	48	09.425	78	03.169
19	60.151	49	09.044	79	03.179
20	54.286	50	08.686	80	03.393
21	49.228	51	08.349	81	03.310
22	44.865	52	08.030	82	03.230
23	40.904	53	07.730	83	03 152
24	37.690	54	07.447	84	03.078
25	34.743	55	07.178	85	03.006
26	32.122	56	06.924	86	02.906
27	29.787	57	06.684	87	02.869
28	27.697	58	06.455	88	02.804
29	25.820	59	06.238	89	02.742
30	24.127	60	06.030	90	02.681
31	22.596	61	05.536	91	02.622
32	21.206	62	05.649	92	02.566
33	19.936	63	05.471	93	02.511
34	18.784	64	05.301	94	02.458
35	17.736	65	05.140	95	02.406
36	16.755	66	04.985	96	02.356
37	15.862	67	04.837	97	02.307
38	15.038	68	04.696	98	02.261
39	14.276	69	04.560	99	02.216
				100	02.171

The Uſe of the foregoing Table is this:

Take the Compaſs of the Tree, and ſo find how many Inches it is about; look this Compaſs in the Table, and by it you ſhall ſee how many Inches make a Foot of Timber; then with a Ruler, or a pair of Compaſſes meaſure how many times you find that length in the piece of Timber, and ſo many Foot there is of it.

CHAP. IV.

Of Gauging.

BEer and Ale is uſually reckoned and ſold by Barrels, Kilderkins and Firkins.

If you would know how many Gallons, Quarts or Pints are in any of theſe, theſe Tables will ſhew you.

For Beer Veſſels,

	Pints.	*Quarts.*	*Pottles.*	*Gallons.*
One Barrel is	288	144	72	36
One Kilderkin is	144	72	36	18
One Firkin is	72	36	18	9

For Ale Veſſels,

	Pints.	*Quarts.*	*Pottles.*	*Gallons.*
One Barrel holds	256	128	64	32
One Kilderkin	128	64	32	16
One Firkin	64	32	16	8

By this you may ſee, that as the Proverb ſaith, *Many Hands* (ſo many Mouths) *make quick work*: For there being but 128 Quarts in a Barrel of Ale, 144 Quarts in a Barrel of Beer, a Company of Soldiers, which are uſually 130, or 140 Men, may very well drink it up, it being but each Man his Quart. And by this you may in ſome ſort know what will furniſh a greater Army or Navy. For a Man of War having 250 Men on board,

board, ſpends a Tun of Beer every day, each Man being allowed his Kan, which is about a Wine Gallon.

Wine Veſſels with their contents, are thus:

	Pints.	*Quarts.*	*Pottles.*	*Gal.*
One Tun is	2016	1008	504	252
One Pipe or Butt	1008	504	252	126
One Punchion	672	336	168	84
A Hogſhead holds	504	252	126	63
A Tierce of a Pipe	336	168	84	42
Half an Hogſhead	252	126	63	31
A Runlet holds	144	72	36	18

The common Names and Contents of the Meaſures of Corn or Grain, are thus:

	Pints.	Quarts.	Pottles.	Gallons.	Pecks.	Buſh.	Strikes.	Cornec.	Quar.
A Laſt is	5120	2560	1280	640	320	80	40	20	10
A Quarter	512	256	128	64	32	8	4	2	1
A Corneck	256	128	64	32	16	4	2	1	
A Strike	128	64	32	16	4	2	1		
A Buſhel	64	32	16	4	2	1			

By this you may ſee that 500 Men may very well ſpend a Quarter of Wheat every Day, it being but a Pint for each Man: And a Regiment of Horſe, being about 600, may ſpend a Laſt, or 10 Quarters of Oats every day, it being but a little above a Gallon, or Half a Peck, for each Horſe, to wit, 640 Gallons. By this a Governour of a Caſtle may gueſs how to furniſh a Place with theſe things to hold-out any time, or may know how long he is able to hold-out with the Proviſion he hath.

To find the Content of a Cask.

THere are two things herein chiefly neceſ-ſary:

Firſt, Theſe Veſſels being of Irregular Forms, how to reduce them to a Regular Proportion.

Secondly, To find the true Quantity of the Gallon in Cubick Inches, or Parts of a Foot.

For the Firſt, the beſt way is this (according to Mr. Oughtred:)

Meaſure the Diameter of the Veſſel both at the Bung and at the Head thereof, and by the Diameters find out the Areas of the Circles; then take two thirds of the Area of the Circle at the Head, and add them together: and, laſtly, multiply the ſumm thereof by the length of the Veſſel.

For the Second Thing,

The Content of our Engliſh Gallon, which is the Meaſure of all theſe Veſſels, this is moſt commonly received, That a Wine Gallon contains 231 Cubick Inches.

But it being very troubleſom to doe this at length, *viz.* firſt to find the Area of the Circles, and then the Content of the Veſſel in Cubick Inches; and laſtly, to reduce this into Gal-

lons : Therefore, for eaſe, I have calculated the following Table, which ſhews you one third and two thirds of the Area of any Circle, ready caſt up in the Parts of a Gallon, from any Diameter to 60 Inches, whereby ſo much of the labour will be ſaved.

A Table

A Table for the Gauging of Wine Veſſels.

Inches of the Diameter, D	Head G. pts.	Bung G. pts.	D	Head G. pts.	Bung G. pts.
01	0.001	0.002	31	1.089	2.177
02	0.004	0.009	32	1.160	2.321
03	0.010	0.020	33	1.234	2.468
04	0.018	0.036	34	1.310	2.620
05	0.028	0.056	35	1.388	2.776
06	0.041	0.081	36	1.469	2.938
07	0.056	0.111	37	1.551	3.102
08	0.072	0.145	38	1.636	3.272
09	0.092	0.183	39	1.724	3.448
10	0.113	0.226	40	1.813	3.625
11	0.137	0.274	41	1.904	3.809
12	0.163	0.326	42	2.000	4.000
13	0.192	0.383	43	2.096	4.191
14	0.221	0.444	44	2.194	4.388
15	0.255	0.510	45	2.295	4.588
16	0.290	0.580	46	2.398	4.796
17	0.328	0.557	47	2.504	5.007
18	0.367	0.734	48	2.611	5.222
19	0.409	0.818	49	2.721	5.442
20	0.453	0.906	50	2.833	5.665
21	0.500	1.000	51	2.948	5.895
22	0.548	1.097	52	3.065	6.129
23	0.600	1.199	53	3.184	6.367
24	0.653	1.305	54	3.305	6.609
25	0.708	1.416	55	3.428	6.856
26	0.766	1.532	56	3.554	7.108
27	0.826	1.692	57	3.682	7.364
28	0.888	1.777	58	3.813	7.625
29	0.953	1.906	59	3.945	7.890
30	1.020	2.040	60	4.080	8.160

The

The Uſe of the foregoing Table is this:

Firſt meaſure the Diameter at the Head, and find the number in the Table belonging to it: Then meaſure the Diameter of the Bung, and find the number belonging to that. Then add theſe two together, and multiply the Summ thereof by the Inches of the Veſſels length, meaſured in the inſide of the Veſſel from Head to Head.

Suppoſe a Veſſel having the Diameter at the Heed 18 Inches, the Diameter at the Bung 32 Inches, and the Length thereof 40 Inches, the Content thereof is thus found:

The Table ſhews	*G parts.*
For 18 Inches at the Head	0.367
For 32 Inches at the Bung	2.321
Theſe two added together, make	2.688
Which multiplied by the Length being 40 Inches	40
Makes	107.520

The chief Difficulty is, to add theſe Parts together, and to multiply the Parts; wherefore, obſerve that you muſt ſet the Integers one under another, and the Parts one under another, and add as was taught in *Addition*: And alſo, multiply the ſame way as is taught in *Multiplication*, only obſerving that you ſet a prick after ſo many figures from the right-hand in the Product, as are the greateſt number of Parts in one of the numbers added; and alſo, after ſo many figures from the right-hand to the left in the Product, as there

are

are Parts both in the Multiplicand and Multiplier; for then the number on the left-hand of the prick, in both cases, is a Whole Number, and that on the right-hand is Parts.

Of the Measuring of Ale or Beer Vessels.

To measure Ale and Beer Vessels, your best way will be to make the like Tables as for Wine-Measure, and so the Practice will be all one, premising first that the Beer or Ale Gallon contains 288 Inches and three Qurrters.

A Table

A Table for Gauging Beer or Ale Veſſels.

D	Head G. pts.	Bung G. pts.	D	Head G. pts.	Bung G. pts.
01	0.001	0.002	31	0.871	1.742
02	0.004	0.008	32	0.928	1.856
03	0.008	0.016	33	0.987	1.974
04	0.014	0.028	34	1.048	2.096
05	0.023	0.046	35	1.111	2.222
06	0.033	0.066	36	1.175	2.350
07	0.044	0.088	37	1.241	2.482
08	0.058	0.116	38	1.309	2.618
09	0.073	0.146	39	1.379	2.758
10	0.091	0.182	40	1.449	2.898
11	0.110	0.220	41	1.524	3.048
12	0.130	0.260	42	1.599	3.198
13	0.153	0.306	43	1.676	3.352
14	0.178	0.356	44	1.755	3.510
15	0.204	0.408	45	1.836	3.672
16	0.232	0.464	46	1.919	3.838
17	0.262	0.524	47	2.003	4.006
18	0.294	0.588	48	2.089	4.178
19	0.327	0.654	49	2.177	4.354
20	0.363	0.726	50	2.266	4.532
21	0.400	0.800	51	2.358	4.716
22	0.439	0.878	52	2.451	4.902
23	0.480	0.960	53	2.546	5.092
24	0.522	1.044	54	2.644	5.288
25	0.567	1.134	55	2.742	5.484
26	0.617	1.226	56	2.842	5.684
27	0.661	1.322	57	2.946	5.892
28	0.711	1.422	58	3.050	6.100
29	0.762	1.524	59	3.156	6.312
30	0.816	1.632	60	3.264	6.528

This

This Table is uſed as the former, as in this *Example*:

Suppoſe a Veſſel having the Diameter at the Head 19 Inches, the Diameter at the Bung 32 Inches, and the Length thereof 44 Inches, the content is found thus:

The Table ſhews	*G. parts*
For 19 Inches at the Head	0.367
For 32 Inches at the Bung	1.856
Theſe two added together, make	2.183
Which multiplied by the Length 49 Inches	49
	19.647
	87.32
Makes	106.967

How to Gauge great Tuns.

FOR the Meaſuring of the large Tuns and Veſſels of Brewers, to know how many Barrels they hold, I have framed the following Table for ſquare Tuns, the Gallon reckoned at 282 ſquare Inches, as is agreed between the Collectors of the Exciſe and the Brewers: For the underſtanding whereof, you muſt take notice, That this Table is only made for even Feet, and ſhews the true quantity of the Plane of any ſquare Veſſel or Tun,

Tun, whoſe length and Breadth you know from one Foot ſquare to twenty Foot ſquare, reckoning the ſaid Plane to be but one Inch deep. This content is ſet down in the Table, in Barrels, and Parts of a Barrel, reckoning after this manner:

	Parts
Every Barrel contains	10000
Every Kilderkin contains	5000
Every Firkin contains	2500
Every Gallon contains	0278
Every Pottle contains	0139
Every Quart contains	0069½
Every Pint contains	0035

The Uſe of this Table will moſt plainly appear, in the Anſwering theſe Queſtions following.

Queſtion 1. *I would know the Content of the Bottom of a Tun, which is ſix Foot ſquare each way.*

Anſwer. Look where you find 6 Foot in the ſide of the Table, and VI Foot in the bottom or Upper part of the Table meet in a ſquare, and there you ſhall find 0.5106; which ſhews that a Tun being ſix Foot ſquare, holds 0 Barrels, 5106 Parts, that is, half a Barrel, and a little more. For 5000 Parts is a Kilderkin, or half a Barrel, and 106 Parts is about three Pints over.

Queſtion 2. *A Tun is Nine Foot one way, and Four Foot the other way; What is the Content?*

Anſwer. Find where 9 foot in the ſide of the Table, and IV foot in the bottom or upper part of the Table meet, and in the ſquare thereof you ſhall find 0.5106, which is the ſame content as before. For as 6 times 6 foot is 36 foot, ſo 4 times 9 foot is alſo 36 foot.

Now you muſt underſtand, that this is the content not of the whole Tun, but only of the plain of the bottom thereof; reckoning the depth of the Liquor therein to be juſt one inch. So that if the Tun, or Liquor in the Veſſel, be 10 inches deep, then the content thereof will be 10 times as much, *viz.* 5.1060; that is, 5 Barrels, and 1060 Parts. If the Tun, or depth of the Liquor, be 20 inches deep, then it is 20 times as much; that is, 10.2120, or 10 Barrels, 2120 Parts; and ſo you muſt ſtill multiply the content of the bottom of the Tun by the number of the inches of the depth of the Tun, or Liquor, and it will give you the content of the whole Tun; all beyond the fourth figure being ſo many Barrels, and the four laſt figures ſhew the Parts under a Barrel.

And thus when the Length and breadth fall out in even feet, it is very eaſie to know the contents thereof by this little Table.

A Table

A Table ſhewing the content of any ſquare Tun in Barrels, and 10000 *parts.*

Feet of the Length or Breadth,	XX	XX	XVIII	XVII	XVI
	B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.
20	5.6739	5.3900	5.1164	4.8228	4.5392
		5.1205	4.8511	4.5817	4.3122
			4.5958	4.3406	4.0852
	I			4.0994	3.8583
1	0.0142	II			3.6314
2	0.0284	0.0567	III.		
3	0.0426	0.0051	0.1277	IV	
4	0.0567	0.1135	0.1702	0.2270	V
5	0.0709	0.1418	0.2128	0.2837	0.3546
6	0.0851	0.1702	0.2553	0.3404	0.4255
7	0.0993	0.1986	0.2979	0.3972	0.4965
8	0.1135	0.2270	0.3424	0.4539	0.5674
9	0.1277	0.2553	0.3830	0.5106	0.6383
10	0.1418	0.2837	0.4255	0.5664	0.7092
11	0.1560	0.3120	0.4600	0.6241	0.7801
12	0.1702	0.3404	0.5106	0.6808	0.8510
13	0.1844	0.3608	0.5532	0.7376	0.9220
14	0.1986	0.3972	0.5958	0.7944	0.9929
15	0.2128	0.4254	0.6383	0.8511	1.0639
16	0.2269	0.4538	0.6809	0.9078	1.1348
17	0.2411	0.4823	0.7234	0.9646	1.2057
18	0.2553	0.5006	0.7659	1.0212	1.2766
19	0.2695	0.5390	0.8085	1.0780	1.3475
20	0.2837	0.5674	0.8511	1.1348	1.4184
Feet of the Length or Breadth,	I	II	III	IV.	V

A Table ſhewing the content of any ſquare Tun in Barrels, and 10000 *parts.*

Feet of the Length or Breadth,					
XV	XIV	XIII	XII.	XI	
B. pts	B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.	B. pts.	
4.2554	3.9716	3.6880	3.4044	3.1206	20
4.0426	3.7731	3.5026	3.2340	2.9645	19
3.8298	3.5746	3.3192	3.0663	2.8074	18
3.6172	3.3760	3.1348	2.8934	2.6524	17
3.4044	3.1774	2.9504	2.7232	2.4964	16
3.1916	2.9788	2.7660	2.5530	2.3303	15
	2.7802	2.5816	2.3828	2.1842	14
		2.3972	2.2126	2.0282	13
VI			2.0424	1.8722	12
0.5106	VII			1.7162	11
0.5950	0.6951	VIII			
0.7808	0.7944	0.9080	IX.		
0.7660	0.8937	1.0214	1.1486	X.	
0.8511	0.9929	1.1348	1.2766	1.4185	10
0.9361	1.0921	1.2402	1.4042	1.5603	11
1.0212	1.1914	1.3616	1.5318	1.7022	12
1.1064	1.2908	1.4752	1.6596	1.8440	13
1.1915	1.3901	1.5887	1.7873	1.9858	14
1.2766	1.4894	1.7022	1.9149	2.1277	15
1.3618	1.5887	1.8157	2.0426	2.2696	16
1.4468	1.6880	1.9291	2.1703	2.4114	17
1.5319	1.7872	2.0425	2.2979	2.5532	18
1.6170	1.8865	2.1560	2.4255	2.6950	19
1.7022	1.9859	2.2696	2.5532	2.8368	20
VI	VII	VIII	IX.	X.	

Feet of the Length or Breadth,

Rules

Rules for the Meaſuring of round Tuns, or Veſſels.

FIrſt you muſt obſerve whether the Tun be all of one breadth at the top and bottom, or not. If it be of one and the ſame breadth at the top and the bottom, then it is a Cylinder, and this following Table (without any further trouble) readily ſhews the Content thereof, according to the Inches of the Diameter or Breadth thereof, reckoning the Liquor therein to be juſt one Inch deep; and this Content is ſet down in Barrels, and 10000 Parts of a Barrel, as before was reckoned in the ſquare Tuns.

A Table

A Table, which by the Diameter of any round Tun, shews the content thereof in Barrels and 10000 Parts.

Inches of the Diameter,	B. Parts.	D. In	B. Parts.	D. In	B. Parts.	D. Inc.	B. Parts.
1	0.0001	31	0.0743	61	0.2879	91	0.6408
2	0.0003	32	0.0794	62	0.2974	92	0.6549
3	0.0007	33	0.0843	63	0.3071	93	0.6692
4	0.0012	34	0.0896	64	0.3169	94	0.6836
5	0.0019	35	0.0950	65	0.3269	95	0.6982
6	0.0028	36	0.1005	66	0.3371	96	0.7130
7	0.0038	37	0.1061	67	0.3474	97	0.7279
8	0.0050	38	0.1118	68	0.3568	98	0.7430
9	0.0063	39	0.1177	66	0.3684	99	0.7584
10	0.0077	40	0.1238	70	0.3791	100	0.7737
11	0.0094	41	0.1300	71	0.3900	101	0.7893
12	0.0112	42	0.1364	72	0.4011	102	0.8050
13	0.0132	43	0.1430	73	0.4124	103	0.8209
14	0.0151	44	0.1498	74	0.4238	104	0.8369
15	0.0174	45	0.1568	75	0.4353	105	0.8530
16	0.0198	46	0.1639	76	0.4469	106	0.8693
17	0.0223	47	0.1711	77	0.4588	107	0.8858
18	0.0257	48	0.1784	78	0.4708	108	0.9024
19	0.0279	49	0.1858	79	0.4830	109	0.9192
20	0.0308	50	0.1934	80	0.4953	110	0.9361
21	0.0341	51	0.2012	81	0.5077	111	0.9532
22	0.0374	52	0.2092	82	0.5203	112	0.9705
23	0.0409	53	0.2173	83	0.5331	113	0.9880
24	0.0445	54	0.2256	84	0.5460	114	1.0056
25	0.0484	55	0.2340	85	0.5591	115	1.0233
26	0.0523	56	0.2426	86	0.5723	116	1.0411
27	0.0564	57	0.2514	87	0.5857	117	1.0591
28	0.0606	58	0.2603	88	0.5992	118	1.0772
29	0.0650	59	0.2693	89	0.6129	119	1.0955
30	0.0690	60	0.2785	90	0.6268	120	1.1140

Thus

Thus a round Tun, whose Diameter or Breadth is 10 Foot, or 120 Inches, the content for 1 Inch depth, is, 1, 1140, that is, 1 Barrel, and 1140 Parts. Now, if this Tun, or the Liquor in it, be 10 Inches deep, then the content thereof is 10 times as much, that is, 11, 1400. If it be 20 Inches deep, then it is 20 times as much, that is, 22, 2800, and so for any other depth, you must multiply the number found in the Table by the Inches of the depth.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Conſiderations relating to the Meaſuring of Land.

THE ſeveral Denominations of Meaſuring are as follows:

3 Barley Corns	make	1 Inch.
4 Inches		1 Palm.
12 Inches, or 3 Palms		1 Foot
3 Foot		1 Yard.
3 Foot 9 Inches		1 Ell.
5 Foot		1 Geometrical Part.
$5\frac{1}{2}$ Yards, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ Feet		1 Perch.
40 Poles, or 132 Paces		Furlong
8 Furlongs, or 320 Perches		1 Mile
3 Miles		1 League.

In general, Land is meaſured by a Pole, Perch or Rod, which is uſually 16 Foot and a half long; and according to the Statute, 4 Poles in breadth, and 40 Poles in length, make an Acre; from which, and the Table above, is made this Table following.

A Table

A Table

A Neceſſary Table for Menſuration of Superficial Meaſure.

	Inches	Feet	Yards	Paces	Perch	Chain	Acre	Mile
Inch	1	12	36	61	198	792	7920	63360
Feet	144	1	3	5	16.5	66	660	5280
Yards	1296	9	1	1.66	5.50	22	220	1760
Pace	3600	25	2.778	1	3.30	13.2	132	1056
Perch	39204	272.25	30.25	10.89	1	4	40	320
Chain	627264	4356	484	174.24	16	1	16	80
Acre	6272640	43560	4845	1742.4	160	10	1	8
Mile	40144896o	278784oo	3097600	1115136	102400	6400	640	1
Square								

This Table ſhews how many Inches, Feet, Yards, Paces, Perches, Chains, Acres there are in a Mile, either Long or Square; or any of them all in any of the other that are leſs: As for Example: How many Inches are there in a Long Perch? I look for Perches in the uppermoſt Row, and under it I find 198, *which are the Inches in a Long Perch: But to know the Inches in a Square Perch, look for Perch on the left-hand, and in the Inch Column I have* 39204; *for multiplying* 196 *by* 196, *it produces* 39204.

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A TABLE *for* Land-Measure: *ſhewing how many Poles in Length will make an Acre at any Breadth aſſign'd in a Pole, or the contrary.*

Po.	*Po.*	*Feet.*	*Inch.*
1	160	00	00
2	80	00	00
3	53	5	6
4	40	0	0
5	32	0	0
6	26	11	0
7	22	1 1/4	1 1/7
8	20	0	0
9	17	12	10
10	16	0	0
11	14	9	0
12	13	5	6
13	12	5	0 7/11 2/3
14	11	7	0 6/7
15	10	11	0
16	10	0	0
17	9	6	9 9/17
18	8	14	8
19	8	6	11 7/19

Po.	Po.	Feet.	Inch.
20	8		
21	7	10	$2\frac{8}{21}$
22	7	4	6
23	6	15	$9\frac{9}{23}$
24	6	11	
25	6	6	$7\frac{1}{5}$
26	6	2	$6\frac{6}{13}$
27	5	15	$3\frac{8}{27}$
28	5	11	$9\frac{1}{7}$
29	5	8	$6\frac{12}{29}$
30	5	5	6
31	5	2	$7\frac{29}{31}$
32	5		
33	4	14	
34	4	11	$7\frac{13}{17}$
35	4	9	$5\frac{5}{35}$
36	4	7	$4\frac{8}{37}$
37	4	5	4
38	4	3	$5\frac{13}{19}$
39	4	1	$8\frac{12}{39}$
40	4		
41	3	14	$10\frac{28}{41}$
42	3	13	$4\frac{6}{21}$
43	3	11	$10\frac{32}{43}$
44	3	10	6
45	3	9	2
46	3	7	$10\frac{16}{23}$
47	3	6	$8\frac{2}{47}$
48	3	5	6

Po.	Po.	Feet.	Inch.
49	3	4	$4\frac{2}{4}\frac{6}{9}$
50	3	3	$3\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{5}$
51	3	2	$3\frac{2}{5}2$
52	3	1	$3\frac{3}{1}3$
53	3	0	$3\frac{3}{5}\frac{2}{3}$
54	2	15	$10\frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{7}$
55	2	15	0
56	2	14	$1\frac{5}{4}$
57	2	13	$3\frac{4}{5}$
58	2	12	$6\frac{6}{2}\frac{3}{9}$
59	2	11	$8\frac{5}{5}\frac{6}{9}$
60	2	11	0
61	2	10	$3\frac{2}{6}\frac{2}{2}$
62	2	9	$6\frac{3}{5}\frac{6}{1}$
63	2	8	$10\frac{5}{6}\frac{4}{3}$
64	2	8	3
65	2	7	$7\frac{2}{6}\frac{5}{5}$
66	2	7	0
67	2	6	$4\frac{5}{6}\frac{6}{7}$
68	2	5	$9\frac{2}{1}\frac{5}{7}$
69	2	5	$3\frac{3}{2}\frac{3}{5}$
70	2	4	$8\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{5}$
71	2	4	$2\frac{1}{7}\frac{4}{1}$
72	2	3	8
73	2	3	$1\frac{7}{7}\frac{2}{3}$
74	2	2	$8\frac{4}{3}\frac{7}{7}$
75	2	2	$2\frac{3}{7}\frac{0}{5}$
76	2	1	$8\frac{1}{3}\frac{6}{5}$
77	2	1	$3\frac{3}{7}\frac{3}{7}$

Po.	*Po.*	*Feet.*	*Inch.*
78	2	0	10 $\frac{6}{39}$
79	2	0	5 $\frac{2}{49}$
80	2	0	0

How to uſe the foregoing Table.

If you have a piece of Land, or Field, Nine Pole broad, and you deſire to know how many Pole in length will make that an Acre; againſt 9 in the firſt Colum you will find — 17 — 12 — 10 in the ſecond Column, for the length.

THE

THE THIRD PART:

Containing

The Principal Roads of *England*, with an Account of the Carriers and Waggoners, Poſt-Office, and other Neceſſary Things.

CHAP. VII.

The Principal Cities and Market-Towns in England *and* Wales, *with the Diſtance of one City and Market-Town from another. To which is added, An Account in what County each City and Town lies, and the reſpective Market-Days; a thing uſeful to be known by all Whole ſale Dealers. And likewiſe it is uſeful to direct all Tradeſmen in their travelling upon the Road from Town to Town, and from City to City.*

I. The Road from *London* to *Huntington*, *Stamford*, *York*, *Durham* and *Berwick*, — to *Newmarket* and *Norwich*, — to *Cambridge*, *Ely*, and *Kings-Lynn*, to *Bury*, — to *Walſingham*, — to *Peterborough* and *Boſton*, — to *Lincoln*, *Hull* and *Flamborough*.

Berwick Road,	*Partic.*		*Totals.*		County,
	cm.	*mm.*	*cm.*	*mm.*	
Waltham Croſs	12	12	12	12	*M.* and *H.*
Hoddeſdon, Th.	5	6	17	18	*Hartford*
Ware, Tu.	3	3	20	21	*Hartford*
Puckridge	4	6	24	27	*Hartford*
Buntingford, Sat.	3	4	27	31	*Hartford*
Royſton, w.	6	7	33	38	*H.* and *C.*
Caxton, Tu.	9	12	42	50	*Cambrid.*
Huntington, Sat.	6	7	48	57	*Huntingt.*
Stilton	9	12	57	69	*Huntingt.*
Water-Newton	5	6	62	75	*Huntingt.*

Part of *Berwick* Road,	*Partic.*		*Totals,*		County,
	cm.	*mm.*	*cm.*	*mm.*	
Stamford, M. F.	7	8	69	83	*Lincoln*
Southwitham	8	10	77	93	*Lincoln*
Grantham, ſ.	8	11	85	104	*Nottingh.*
Newark, w.	10	14	95	118	*Nottingh.*
Tuxford, m.	10	13	105	131	*Nottingh.*
Bramby on the Moor	8	10	113	141	*Yo. w. r.*
Beautry, ſ.	4	6	117	147	*Yo. w. r.*
Doncaſter, ſ.	6	8	123	155	*Yo. w. r.*
Wentbridge	7	10	130	165	*Yo. w. r.*
Ferrybridge	4	5	134	170	*Yo. w. r.*
Sherbourn, ſ.	4	6	138	176	*Yo. w. r.*
Tadcaſter, th.	4	6	142	182	*Yo. n. r.*
YORK, th. ſ.	8	9	150	191	*Yo. w. r.*
Skipbridge	6	8	156	199	*Yo. w. r.*
Borough-bridge, ſ.	7	10	163	209	*Yo. n. r.*
Sandheuton	8	12	171	221	*Yo. n. r.*
Northallerton, w.	5	8	176	229	*Yo. n. r.*
Great Smeton	5	6	181	235	*Durham*
Darlington, m.	5	8	186	243	*Durham*
Woodham	6	8	192	251	*Durham*
DURHAM, ſ.	8	11	200	262	*Northum.*
Newcaſtle, tu. ſ.	12	14	212	276	*Northum.*
Morpeth, w.	12	15	224	291	*Northum.*
Caucot	8	10	232	301	*Northum.*
Alnwick, ſ.	6	8	238	309	*Northum.*
Belford	12	14	250	223	*Northum.*
Hagerſton	6	8	256	331	*Northum.*
Berwick, ſ.	6	2	262	339	*Berwick.*
Norwich Road,					
Puckridge			24	27	*Hartford.*
Barkway	7	8	31	35	*Hartford.*
Barley	2	2	34	37	*Hartford.*
Wittlesbridge	8	8	13	41	*Cambrid.*

Part of *Norwich* Road,	*Partic.* cm.	mm.	*Totals,* cm.	mm.	County,
First Ditch	5	7	46	52	*Cambrid.*
Newmarket, Tu.	7	8	53	60	*Cam.& S.*
Barton-Mills	7	8	60	68	*Suffolk*
Thetford, f.	9	11	69	79	*Norfolk*
Larlingford	6	8	75	87	*Norfolk*
Attleborough, th.	4	6	79	93	*Norfolk*
Windham, f.	6	6	85	99	*Norfolk*
NORWICH, w. f. f.	6	9	91	108	*Norwich*
Kings-Lynn Road,					
Barkway			31	35	*Hartford*
Foulmere	6	7	37	42	*Cambrid.*
Cambridge, f.	6	9	43	51	*Cambrid.*
Milton	3	4	46	55	*Cambrid.*
Stretham-Ferry	6	7	52	62	*Cambrid.*
ELY, f.	4	6	56	68	*Cambrid.*
Littleport	4	5	60	73	*Cambrid.*
Southery	5	6	65	79	*Norfolk*
Downham, f.	5	7	70	86	*Norfolk*
Seeching, tu.	6	7	76	93	*Norfolk*
Kings-Lynn, t. f.	4	5	80	98	*Norfolk*
Bury Road.					
Newmarket, tu.			53	60	*Cam.& S.*
Kenford	3	4	56	64	*Suffolk*
Burrow-bridge	3	5	59	69	*Suffolk*
Bury (St. *Edmonds*) w.	4	5	63	74	*Suffolk*
Wasingham Road,					
Barton-Mills			60	68	*Suffolk*
Brandon-Ferry	8	9	68	77	*Suffolk*
Hilborough	6	9	74	86	*Suffolk*

Part of *Walſingham* Road,	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm	Totals, cm.	Totals, mm.	County,
Swaffham, Sat.	4	6	78	92	*Norfolk*
Newton	3	5	81	97	*Norfolk*
Fakenham, th.	8	12	89	109	*Norfolk*
Walſingham, f.	4	6	93	115	*Norfolk*
Boſton Road,					
Stilton			57	69	*Huntingt.*
Twoley, tu.	2	2	59	71	*Huntingt.*
PETERBOROUGH, f.	3	5	62	76	*Northam.*
Crowland	9	11	71	87	*Lincoln*
Spalding, tu.	8	11	79	98	*Lincoln*
Gosberton	4	6	83	104	*Lincoln*
Boſton, w. f.	8	10	91	114	*Lincoln*
Flamborough Road,					
PETERBOROUGH, f.			62	76	*Northam.*
Market-deeping, th.	8	11	70	87	*Lincoln*
Bourn, f.	5	6	75	93	*Lincoln*
Beacon-hill	6	8	81	101	*Lincoln*
Sleaford, m.	7	9	88	110	*Lincoln*
Branſwell	4	6	92	116	*Lincoln*
The Five-Ways	5	6	97	122	*Lincoln*
LINCOLN, fr.	5	7	102	129	*Lincoln*
The Windmills	8	10	110	139	*Lincoln*
Redburn	7	9	117	148	*Lincoln*
Elſham	8	10	125	158	*Lincoln*
Barton, tu,	5	6	130	164	*Lincoln*
Hull, tu. f.	5	6	135	170	*York e. r.*
Beverley, w. f.	6	9	141	179	*York e r.*
Wooton	6	8	147	187	*York e. r.*
Kilham, th.	8	9	155	196	*York e. r.*
Burlington, f.	6	8	161	204	*York e. r.*
Flamborough	4	5	165	209	*York e. r.*
Flamborough-head	2	2	167	211	*York e. r.*

II. The Road from *London* to *Colcheſter*, *Ipſwich* and *Yarmouth*, —— to *Harwich*.

Yarmouth Road,	*Partic.*		*Totals,*		County,
	em.	*mm.*	*cm.*	*mm.*	
Rumford, W.	10	12	10	12	*Eſſex*
Burntwood, th.	5	6	15	18	*Eſſex*
Ingerſton	5	6	20	24	*Eſſex*
Chelmsford, f.	5	5	25	29	*Eſſex*
Witham	7	8	32	37	*Eſſex*
Kelendon	3	4	35	41	*Eſſex*
Colcheſter, f.	8	9	43	50	*Eſſex*
Stretford-ſtreet	5	7	48	57	*Suffolk*
Ipſwich, w. f. f.	7	11	55	68	*Suffolk*
Woodbridge, w.	7	7	62	75	*Suffolk*
Wickham	3	4	65	79	*Suffolk*
Saxmundam, th.	5	7	70	86	*Suffolk*
Blithborough	6	10	76	96	*Suffolk*
Beckles, f.	7	10	83	106	*Suffolk*
Fritton	5	9	88	115	*Suffolk*
Yarmouth, f.	4	6	92	121	*Suffolk*
Harwich Road,					
Colcheſter, f.			43	50	*Eſſex*
Ardley	4	5	47	55	*Eſſex*
Maningtree, tu.	4	4	51	59	*Eſſex*
Street	7	8	58	67	*Eſſex*
Harwich, tu.	3	4	61	71	*Eſſex*

III. The Road from *London* to *Rocheſter*, *Canterbury*, and *Dover*, —— to *Sandwich* and *Deal*.

Dover Road,	*Partic.*		*Totals,*		County,
	cm.	*mm.*	*cm.*	*mm.*	
Debtford	4	5	4	5	*Kent*
Dartford, S.	10	11	14	16	*Kent*
Northfleet, t.	4	5	18	21	*Kent*
ROCHESTER, fr.	8	9	26	30	*Kent*
Chatham	1	1	27	31	*Kent*
Sittingborn	7	9	34	40	*Kent*
Boctonſtreet	8	10	42	50	*Kent*
CANTERBURY, w. ſ	4	6	46	56	*Kent*
Liddon	9	10	55	66	*Kent*
Dover, w. ſ.	3	5	58	71	*Kent*
Deal Road,					
CANTERBURY, w. ſ.			46	56	*Kent*
Wingham	5	7	51	63	*Kent*
Sandwich, w. ſ.	5	6	56	69	*Kent*
Deal	4	5	60	74	*Kent*

IV. The Road from *London* to *Tunbridge* and *Rye*.

Rye Road,					
Bromely, Th.	5	7	6	7	*Kent*
Sevenoke, ſ.	10	13	16	20	*Kent*
Tunbridge, f.	4	6	20	26	*Kent*
Stonecrouch	10	13	30	39	*Kent*
Newenden	8	11	38	50	*Kent*
Rye, w. ſ.	8	10	46	60	*Suſſex*

V. The

V. The Road from *London* to *Maidſtone*, *Aſhford*, and *Hith*.

Hith Road.	*Partic.*		*Totals,*		County,
	cm.	*mm.*	*cm.*	*mm.*	
Eltham	6	8	6	8	*Kent*
Birchwood	5	7	11	15	*Kent*
Wrotham, tu.	8	10	19	25	*Kent*
Maidſtone, th.	8	11	27	36	*Kent*
Hareſham	6	8	33	44	*Kent*
Aſhford, ſ.	8	12	41	59	*Kent*
Hith, ſ.	8	12	48	68	*Kent*

VI. The Road from *London* to *Lewis* and *Newhaven*.

Newhaven Road,					
Croydon, ſ.	0	11	10	11	*Surry*
Godſtone	17	9	17	20	*Surry*
Eaſt-Greenſteed, th.	8	10	25	30	*Suſſex*
Sheffield-Green	6	8	31	38	*Suſſex*
Lewis, ſ.	9	12	40	50	*Suſſex*
Newhaven	5	5	45	57	*Suſſex*

VII. The Road from *London* to *Arundel*.

Arundel Road,					
Wantlebridge	6	8	6	8	*Surry*
Epſom	6	7	12	15	*Surry*
Darking, th.	8	9	20	24	*Surry*
Rohook	9	11	29	35	*Surry*
Billinghurſt	6	6	35	41	*Suſſex*
Parham	7	8	42	49	*Suſſex*
Arundel, w. ſ.	4	6	46	55	*Suſſex*

VIII. The Road from *London* to *Portſmouth*, — to *Chicheſter*.

Portſmouth Road,	*Partic.* cm.	mm.	*Totals,* cm.	mm.	County,
Wanſworth	5	6	5	6	*Surry*
Kingſtone, f.	5	6	10	12	*Surry*
Cobham	7	8	17	20	*Surry*
Guiltford, f.	8	10	25	30	*Surry*
Godolming	3	4	28	34	*Surry*
Lippock	10	12	38	46	*Southam.*
Petersfield, f.	7	8	45	54	*Southam.*
Harnden	6	7	51	61	*Southam.*
Portſmouth, th. f.	9	11	60	72	*Southam.*
Chicheſter Road,					
Godolming			28	34	*Surry*
Chidingfold	5	7	33	41	*Surry*
Midhurſt, th.	8	10	41	51	*Suſſex*
CHICHESTER, w. f.	9	11	50	62	*Suſſex*

IX. The Road from *London* to *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, *Plimouth*, and *Lands-End*, —— to *Wincheſter* and *Pool*, —— to *Southampton*, —— to *Weymouth*, — to *Minhead*.

Lands-End Road,					
New-Brentford, Tu.	8	10	8	10	*Middleſex*
Hounſlow	2	2	10	12	*Middleſex*
Staines, fr.	5	7	15	19	*Middleſex*
Bagſhot	8	10	53	29	*Surry*
Hartley-Row	8	9	31	38	*Southam.*
Baſingſtoke, w.	8	10	39	48	*Southam.*
Whitchurch,	10	11	49	59	*Southam.*
Andover, f.	6	7	55	66	*Southam.*

Part

Part of *Lands-End* Road,	*Partic.*		*Totals,*		County
	cm.	*mm.*	*cm.*	*mm.*	
Middle-Wallop	6	7	61	73	*Southam.*
SALISBURY, Tu. S.	9	11	70	84	*Wilts*
Four Mile Poſt	7	8	77	92	*Wilts*
Shaftsbury, ſ.	11	12	88	104	*Dorſet*
Sherborne, th. f.	12	15	100	119	*Dorſet*
Evil, or *Yeovel*, f.	4	5	104	124	*Somerſet*
Crewkern, ſ.	6	9	110	133	*Somerſet*
Axminſter, ſ.	9	13	119	146	*Devon*
Honiton, ſ.	7	10	126	156	*Devon*
EXETER, w. f.	12	16	138	172	*Devon*
Chidly, ſ.	8	9	146	181	*Devon*
Aſhburton, ſ.	7	9	153	190	*Devon*
Brent	16	7	159	197	*Devon*
Woodland	6	7	165	204	*Devon*
Plymouth, m. th.	8	10	173	214	*Devon*
Lowe ſ.	2	16	185	230	*Cornwal*
Foy, ſ.	7	9	192	239	*Cornwal*
Trenawry	5	6	197	245	*Cornwal*
Tregony, ſ.	8	10	205	255	*Cornwal*
Blow-cold-wind	10	12	215	267	*Cornwal*
Blewſtone	4	5	219	272	*Cornwal*
Marketjew, th.	9	13	228	285	*Cornwal*
Penſance, th.	2	3	230	288	*Cornwal*
Sennam	8	10	238	298	*Cornwal*
Pool Road					
Bagſhot			23	29	*Surry*
Farnham, th.	9	12	32	41	*Surry*
Alton, ſ.	7	9	39	50	*Southam.*
Alresford, th.	8	9	47	59	*Southam.*
WINCHESTER, w. ſ.	7	8	54	67	*Southam.*
Rumſey, ſ.	9	11	63	78	*Southam.*

Part of *Pool* Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm.	*Totals,* cm.	mm.	County,
Caſtlemalwood	0	8	69	86	*Southam.*
Ringwood, w.	8	10	77	96	*Southam.*
Knaſton	6	8	83	104	*Dorſet*
Pool, M. Th.	5	6	88	110	*Dorſet*
Southampton Road,					
Alresford, th.			47	59	*Southam.*
Twiford	7	9	54	68	*Southam.*
Swaland	5	6	60	74	*Southam.*
Southampton, tu. f.	3	3	63	77	*Southam.*
Weymouth Road					
Baſingſtoke, w.			39	48	*Southam.*
Cramborn	9	12	48	60	*Southam.*
Stockbridge	7	9	55	69	*Southam.*
Eaſt Den	7	9	62	78	*Southam*
Dunkton, f.	5	6	67	84	*Wilts*
Cranborn, w.	9	11	76	95	*Dorſet*
Blawford, f.	9	12	85	107	*Dorſet*
Milborn	6	8	91	115	*Dorſet*
Dorcheſter, f.	6	8	97	123	*Dorſet*
Weymouth, tu. f.	7	9	104	132	*Dorſet*
Minhead Road.					
Andover, f.			55	66	*Southam.*
Ambrewsbury, f.	10	14	65	80	*Wilts*
Shrawton	5	6	70	86	*Wilts*
Warminſter, f.	10	13	80	99	*Wilts*
Maiden Bradley	5	7	85	106	*Wilts*
Bruton, f.	8	9	93	115	*Somerſet*
Lidford	7	8	100	123	*Somerſet*

Part of *Minhead* Road,	*Partic.* cm.	mm.	*Totals,* cm.	mm.	County,
Aſcot	8	10	108	133	*Somerſet*
Bridgwater, th.	8	10	116	143	*Somerſet*
Nether-Stowley	6	8	122	151	*Somerſet*
Watchet, ſ.	6	8	128	159	*Somerſet*
Minhead	5	7	133	166	*Somerſet*

X. The Road from *London* to *Marlborough* and *Briſtol*, —— to *Gloceſter* and *Hereford*, —to *Wells*, —to *Bath*, —— to *Monmouth* and St. *Davids*, —to *Carmarthen*.

Briſtol Road,					
New Brentford, Tu.	8	10	8	10	*Middleſex*
Hounſlow	2	2	10	12	*Middleſex*
Colebrook, w.	5	6	15	18	*Bucks*
Maidenhead, w.	7	9	22	27	*Berks*
Reading, ſ.	10	13	32	40	*Berks*
Woolhampton	9	10	41	50	*Berks*
Newbury, th.	6	6	47	56	*Berks*
Chilton-Foliot	9	10	56	66	*Wilts*
Marleborough, ſ.	6	9	62	75	*Wilts*
Caln, tu.	10	13	72	88	*Wilts*
Chipenham, ſ.	5	6	77	94	*Wilts*
Marſhfield, tu.	7	9	84	103	*Gloceſter*
BRISTOL, w. ſ.	10	12	94	115	*Gl.* & *S.*
Gloceſter and *Hereford* Road,					
Maidenhead, w.			22	27	*Berks*
Henly, th.	7	8	29	35	*Oxford*
Nettlebed	4	5	33	40	*Oxford*
Henſhington	6	6	39	46	*Oxford*
Abington, m. ſ.	7	9	46	55	*Berks*

Faringdon,

Part of *Gloceſter* and *Hereford* Road,	*Partic.* cm.	mm.	*Totals,* cm.	mm.	County,
Faringdon, Tu.	10	13	56	68	*Berks*
Letchlade, tu.	4	6	60	74	*Gloceſter*
Lairford, th.	2	3	62	77	*Gloceſter*
Barnſley	4	6	66	83	*Gloceſter*
Perrots-bridge	3	4	69	87	*Gloceſter*
Burlip-hill	7	8	76	95	*Gloceſter*
GLOCESTER, w. ſ.	5	7	81	102	*Gloceſter*
Huntley	5	8	86	110	*Gloceſter*
Roſs, th.	6	8	92	118	*Hereford*
HERTFORD, w. f. ſ.	10	13	102	131	*Hereford*
Wells Road,					
Marleborough, ſ.			62	75	*Wilts*
Devizes, th.	10	14	72	89	*Wilts*
Tourbridge, ſ.	8	10	80	99	*Wilts*
Kilmerſdon	8	10	88	109	*Somerſet.*
WELLS, w. ſ.	8	11	96	120	*Somerſet.*
Bath Road,					
Chipenham, ſ.			77	94	*Wilts*
Pickwick	3	5	80	99	*Wilts*
Bathford	4	5	84	104	*Somerſet.*
BATH, w. ſ.	3	4	87	108	*Somerſet.*
St. *David*'s Road,					
GLOCESTER, w. ſ.			81	102	*Gloceſter*
Great-Dean, m.	8	12	89	114	*Gloceſter*
Coverd	6	8	95	122	*Gloceſter*
Monmouth, ſ.	4	5	99	127	*Monmouth*
New-Church	9	12	108	139	*Monmouth*
Newport, ſ.	8	12	116	151	*Monmouth*

Part of St. *David's* Road,	*Partic.* cm.	mm.	*Totals,* cm.	mm.	County,
Cardiff, W. S.	10	12	126	163	*Glamorg.*
Cowbridge, tu.	10	12	136	175	*Glamorg.*
Newbridge	5	7	141	182	*Glamorg.*
Aberavon	9	11	150	193	*Glamorg.*
Swanſey, w. f.	6	9	156	202	*Glamorg.*
Llanelly, tu.	9	11	165	213	*Carmar.*
Kidwelly, tu.	6	8	171	221	*Carmar.*
Llacharn, f.	6	8	177	229	*Carmar.*
Llangiddo	8	10	185	239	*Pembrook*
Haverford, w. th. f.	10	13	195	252	*Pembrook*
Rock	6	8	201	260	*Pembrook*
St. *David's*	6	7	207	267	*Pembrook*
Carmarthen Road;					
Monmouth, f.			99	127	*Monmouth*
Llantilio Cruſeny	7	8	106	135	*Monmouth*
Abergavenny, tu	5	6	111	142	*Monmouth*
Crecowel, th.	4	7	115	148	*Brecknock*
Brecknock, w. f.	8	13	123	161	*Brecknock*
Redbrue	6	8	129	169	*Brecknock*
Llanimdiffry	8	11	137	180	*Brecknock*
Abermarlas	5	6	142	186	*Carmar.*
Rue Raddor	6	8	148	194	*Carmar.*
Carmarthen, w. f.	9	12	159	206	*Carmar.*

XI. The Road from *London* to *Oxford*, *Worceſter* and *Aberiſtwith*, —— to *Buckingham*, —— to *Ludlow* and *Montgomery*.

Aberiſtwith Road,					
Acton	6	8	6	8	*Middleſex*
Uxbridge, th.	9	10	15	18	*Middleſex*
Beaconsfield, th.	7	8	22	26	*Bucks*

High-

Part of *Aberestwith*,	*Partic.* cm.	*Partic.* mm	*Totals,* cm.	*Totals,* mm.	County,
High-Wickham, F.	5	6	27	32	*Bucks*
Stoken-Church	5	6	32	38	*Oxford*
Tetsworth	5	6	37	44	*Oxford*
Whately-Bridge	4	5	41	49	*Oxford*
OXFORD, w. f.	6	6	47	55	*Oxford*
Woodstock, tu.	6	8	53	63	*Oxford*
Enston	5	6	58	69	*Oxford*
Morton-in-Marsh	10	13	68	82	*Gloceſter*
Broadway	5	8	73	90	*Gloceſter*
Perſhore, tu.	7	12	80	102	*Worceſter*
WORCESTER, w. f. f.	6	10	86	112	*Worceſter*
Bromyard, m.	10	12	96	124	*Hereford*
Lemſter	8	11	104	135	*Hereford*
Preſtain, f.	8	13	112	148	*Radnor*
Ithon River	8	13	120	161	*Radnor*
Raiadergwy	6	9	126	170	*Radnor*
Brunant	9	14	135	184	*Cardig.*
Aberiſtwith, m.	11	15	146	199	*Cardig.*
Buckingham Road,					
Uxbridge, th.	9	11	15	18	*Middleſex*
Emerſham, tu.	6	9	24	29	*Bucks*
Wendover, th.	4	5	30	38	*Bucks*
Alesbury, f.	6	10	34	43	*Bucks*
Eaſt-Claydon	4	7	40	53	*Bucks*
Buckingham, f.			44	60	*Bucks*
Montgomery Road,					
WORCESTER, w. f. f.	9	12	86	112	*Worceſter*
Stockton	6	7	95	124	*Worceſter*
Tenbury, tu.	5	8	101	131	*Worceſter*
Ludlow, m.	5	7	106	139	*Salop*
Newton	5	7	111	146	*Salop*
Biſhops-Caſtle, f.	5	7	116	152	*Salop*
Montgomery, th.	6	7	122	159	*Montgom.*

XII. The Road from *London* to *Coventry*, *Litchfield*, *Cheſter*, *Denbigh*, and *Holyhead*, —— to *Baldock*, *St. Neots*, and *Oakham*, —— to *Bedford*, *Webingborough*, and Oakham, —— to *Northampton*, *Leiceſter*, and *Derby*, —— to *Shrewsbury*, —— to *Lancaſter*, *Kendal*, and *Carliſle*.

Holyhead Road,	*Partic.* cm.	mm.	*Totals,* cm.	mm.	County,
Highgate	4	5	4	4	*Middleſex*
Barnet, M.	6	7	10	12	*Hartford.*
St. *Albans*, f.	10	10	20	22	*Hartford.*
Dunſtable, W.	10	12	30	34	*Bedford.*
Little Brickhill	7	10	37	44	*Bucks*
Stony Stretford, f.	7	9	44	53	*Bucks*
Towceſter, tu.	6	8	50	61	*Northam.*
Daventry, w.	10	12	60	73	*Northam.*
Dunchurch	6	8	66	81	*Warwick.*
COVENTRY, f.	8	11	74	92	*Warwick.*
Coleſhil, w.	8	11	82	103	*Warwick.*
Wiſhaw-Green	4	5	86	108	*Warwick.*
LITCHFIELD, tu. f.	8	10	94	118	*Stafford.*
Rugely, tu.	5	8	99	126	*Stafford.*
Brine-pits	5	7	104	133	*Stafford.*
Stone, tu.	6	7	110	140	*Stafford.*
Pipe-yare	9	12	119	152	*Stafford.*
Namptwich, f.	7	10	126	162	*Cheſter*
Torperly	7	9	133	171	*Cheſter*
CHESTER, w. f.	7	11	140	182	*Cheſter*
Harding	5	7	145	189	*Flint*
Northop	3	5	148	194	*Flint*
Smellmils	6	7	154	201	*Denbigh*
Denghbigh, w.	6	8	160	209	*Denbigh*
Bettus	7	11	167	220	*Denbigh*
Aberconway, f.	7	9	174	229	*Carnarv.*
Penpenmaur	5	6	179	235	*Carnarv.*

Beaumaris,

Part of *Holyhead* Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm	*Totals,* cm.	mm.	County,
Beaumaris, W. S.	5	6	184	241	*Angleſey*
Llangaveny	9	10	193	251	*Angleſey*
Rudband-bridge	6	7	199	258	*Angleſey*
Holy-head	9	11	208	269	*Angleſey*
Oakham Road,					
Barnet, m.			10	12	*Hartford*
Hatfield, th.	7	8	17	20	*Hartford*
Stewenage, f.	8	11	25	31	*Hartford*
Baldock, th.	4	6	29	37	*Hartford*
Biggleſwade, w.	5	8	34	45	*Bedford*
St. *Neots*, th.	8	11	42	56	*Huntingt.*
Great Catwarth	7	10	49	66	*Huntingt.*
Lidford	5	8	54	74	*Northam.*
Dean	6	8	60	82	*Northam.*
Oakham, f.	8	13	68	95	*Rutland*
Bedford Road,					
St. *Albans*, f.			20	22	*Hartford*
Lutton, m.	8	10	28	32	*Bedford*
Barton-Clay	5	8	33	40	*Bedford*
Beaford, tu. f.	7	10	40	50	*Bedford*
Chellington	6	9	46	59	*Bedford*
Wellingborough, w.	6	9	52	68	*Northam.*
Kettering, f.	5	7	57	75	*Northam.*
Rockingham,	8	10	65	85	*Northam.*
Uppingham, w.	4	5	69	90	*Rutland*
Oakham, f.	5	6	74	96	*Rutland*

Derby

Derby Road,	*Partic.* cm.	mm.	*Totals,* cm.	mm.	County,
Stony-Stretford, F.			44	53	*Bucks*
Kings-Grafton	4	5	48	58	*Northam.*
Northampton, f.	6	9	54	67	*Northam.*
Brixworth	5	7	59	54	*Northam.*
Harborough, tu.	7	10	66	84	*Leiceſter*
Great Glen	7	9	73	93	*Leiceſter*
LEICESTER, f.	5	6	78	99	*Leiceſter*
Mountſorrel, m.	5	5	83	104	*Leiceſter*
Loughborough, th.	3	3	86	107	*Leiceſter*
Kegworth	4	5	90	112	*Leiceſter*
Derby, f.	8	10	98	122	*Derby*
Shrewsbury Road,					
COVENTRY, f.			74	92	*Warwick*
Meriden	4	6	78	98	*Warwick*
Bermingham, th.	10	11	88	109	*Warwick*
Dudley	8	10	96	119	*Worceſter*
Round Oak	6	8	102	127	*Stafford*
Bridgnorth, f.	6	8	108	135	*Salop*
Wenlock, m.	6	8	114	143	*Salop*
Shrewsbury, w. th. f.	10	13	124	156	*Salop*
Carliſle Road.					
Stone, tu.			110	140	*Stafford*
Newcaſtle, m.	6	8	116	148	*Stafford*
Brereton-Green	8	13	124	161	*Cheſter*
Laſtock	5	8	129	169	*Cheſter*
Warrington, w.	7	11	136	180	*Lancaſter*
Newton.	5	5	141	185	*Lancaſter*
Wiggan, m. f.	7	8	148	193	*Lancaſter*
Renchmore	7	9	155	202	*Lancaſter*
Preſton, w. f. f.	7	7	162	209	*Lancaſter*
Baxton	5	6	167	215	*Lancaſter*

Part of *Carliſle* Road,	*Partic.*		*Totals.*		County
	cm.	*mm.*	*cm.*	*mm.*	
Garſtang, Th.	5	5	172	220	*Lancaſt.*
Elhil	5	5	177	225	*Lancaſt.*
Lancaſter, ſ.	5	5	182	230	*Lancaſt.*
Burton, tu.	9	12	191	242	*Weſtmor.*
Kendal, ſ.	9	12	200	254	*Weſtmor.*
Hauſe-houſe	6	9	206	263	*Weſtmor.*
Thurnby	7	10	213	273	*Weſtmor.*
Penrith, tu.	5	7	218	280	*Cumberl.*
Herket	7	9	225	289	*Cumberl.*
CARLISLE, ſ.	7	9	232	298	*Cumberl.*

The Table of ROADS *Deſcribed.*

The firſt Column contains the Names of Places, wherein Cities are in Capital Letters, as in *Berwick*-Road, YORK, *&c.* and Market-Towns in Italick, as *Hoddeſdon*, &c. The Letters after them ſhew the Days their Markets are kept on. The ſecond Column ſhews the Diſtance of one Place from another: And the third, the Diſtance of each from *London*, in Computed and Meaſured Miles: *cm.* ſtands for Computed, and *mm* for Meaſured Miles. The laſt ſhews the County each Town and City lies in; a thing of great uſe in directing of Poſt-Letters and Parcels.

A N

A N

Alphabetical Account

Of all the

Carriers, Waggoners, and Stage-Coaches that come to London, Weſtminſter, *and* Southwark, *from all Parts of* England *and* Wales, *with the Days of their going out.*

A.

A *Bington* Waggon, White Horſe in *Friday-ſtreet*, Saturday; and Saracen's-Head in *Friday-ſtreet*, Thurſday.

Acton Coach, Talbot in the *Strand*, every day.

Agmondeſham Waggon, Angel in *Holborn*, Tueſday and Saturday.

Aldenham Waggon, White Horſe by *Fleet-ditch*, Friday.

St. *Albans* Waggon, Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; and the Coach, Bell in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.

Ampthill

Ampthil Carrier, Pewter Platter in St. *John's-ſtreet*; and the Waggon, Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Wedneſday.

Andover Wag. King's-Arms on *Holborn-bridge*, thurſday.

Arundel ——— Queen's-head in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Aſhby-de-la-Zouch Carrier, Axe in *Aldermanbury*, monday.

Aſhford Carrier, Star on *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, thurſday.

Atterſon Carrier, Caſtle at *Smithfield-barrs*, monday.

Aylesbury Waggon, Lamb, back-ſide of St. *Clements*, friday: Saracen's-head on *Snowhill*, wedneſday: George by *Holborn-conduit*, thurſday: Crown in *Holborn*; the Coach, monday, wedneſday, friday; Black Swan in *Holborn*, the Coach, tueſday, ſaturday.

B.

Barnet Coach, from the Swan with two Necks in St. *John's-ſtreet*, every day.

Bakewell Carrier, Bloſſoms-Inn, friday, once in three weeks.

Baſingſtoke Waggon, from the Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill*, ſaturday: King's-arms on *Holborn-bridge*, thurſday: Saracen's-head on *Snow-hill*, friday: Coach, King's-head in the *Strand*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

Battle Carrier, Spur in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Barkin Coach, Three Nuns without *Aldgate*, every day.

Baldock Wag. Cock in *Old-ſtreet*, tueſday and friday: Red Lion in *Red-croſs-ſtreet*, wedneſday and ſaturday.

Bath

Bath and *Briſtol* Coach, Bell in the *Strand*, monday, wedneſday, friday: Swan near *Somerſet-houſe*, monday, tueſday. Carrier, Three Cups in *Bread-ſtreet*, ſaturday: Talbot in the *Strand*, monday, thurſday. Coach, Chequer near *Charingcroſs*, Tueſday.

Banbury Carrier, Saracen's-head in *Carter-lane*, thurſday. Waggon, from the Ram in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Barneſtaple and *Bidyford* Carrier, from the Bull and Mouth near *Alderſgate*, ſaturday, once a fortnight.

Beckley Coach, Croſs-keys in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, friday.

Beadly Carrier, Ipſwich-arms in *Cullum-ſtreet*, monday.

Berkhamſtead Coach, Bell in *Holborn*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

Benham Waggon, Chequer in *Holborn*, monday.

Bedford Carrier, Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, wedneſday: Wind-mill in St. *John's-ſtreet*, wedneſday: Bell in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, wedneſday: Red Lion in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Betsfield Wag. Caſtle at *Smithfield-barrs*, thurſday.

Bigleſworth Wag. Swan with two Necks in St. *John's-ſtreet*, tueſday. Carrier, Pewter Platter in St. *John's-ſtreet*, ſaturday.

Bellericay Wag. Blue Boar in *Whitechapel*, thurſday. Coach, from the ſame Place, wedneſday, ſaturday.

Biſciter Wag. Bull in *Holborn*, wedneſday.

Biſhopſtafford Waggon. from the Pewter Pot in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, Tueſday. Coach, ſame Place, every day. Wag. One Swan without *Biſhopſgate*, wedneſday.

Blackburn Carrier, *Bloſſoms Inn* in *Lawrence-lane* Friday.

Balton Bery Car. *Bloſſoms-Inn* in *Lawrence-lane* Friday.

Bouden Waggon, Ram in *Smithfield*, Thurſday.

Briſtol Wag. King's-Arms at *Holborn-bridge*, Friday: White Swan at *Holborn-bridge*, Friday Carrier, Three Cups in *Bread-ſtreet*, Wedneſday and Saturday. Coach, Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill* Monday and Thurſday: Saracen's-head in *Friday-ſtreet*, Monday and Thurſday.

Brentwood Car. Crown without *Aldgate*, Wedneſday and Saturday. Coaches, Blue Boar without *Aldgate*, Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.

Brantry Wag. Pewter Pot in *Leadenhall-ſtreet* Friday. Coach, Croſs-keys in *Gracechurch-ſtreet* Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

Bridgenorth Coach, Blue Boar in *Holborn*, Monday.

Brainford Coach, White Horſe in *Fetter-lane* every Day.

Brackley Wag. Oxford-arms in *Warwick-lane* Saturday.

Bredhemſtone Carrier, Queen's-head in *Southwark* Thurſday.

Bradford Car. Roſe in *Smithfield*, Thurſday.

Brickhill Car. Saracen's-head in *Carter-lane*, Wedneſday.

Broomingham and *Wolverhampton* Car. Caſtle and Faulcon by *Alderſgate*, Saturday.

Buckingham Wag. Saracen's-head on *Snowhill* Wedneſday. Carrier, George in *Smithfield*, Wedneſday.

Burford Carrier, Bell in *Friday-ſtreet*, Thurſday Waggon, Bell in the *Strand*, Wedneſday.

Buntingford Car. One Swan without *Biſhopſgate* Tueſday, Friday. Coach, Dolphin without *Biſhopſgate*, Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.

Burwa

Burwaſh Carrier, Queens-head in *Southwark*, Thurſday.

Bury (*St. Edmunds*) Wag. Bull within *Biſhopſgate*, Thurſday. Coach, ſame Place on Thurſday: Green Dragon within *Biſhopſgate*, Monday and Friday.

Blanford —— Caſtle in *Smithfield*, Monday and Thurſday.

C.

Cambridge Carrier, One Swan without *Biſhopſgate*, Monday, Wedneſday: Vine *in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, Friday: Green Dragon in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, Wedneſday, Thurſday, Friday: Bull in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, Monday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, Friday. Waggon, Dolphin without *Biſhopſgate*, Friday: Four Swans in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, three times a week: Croſs-keys in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, Friday. Coach, Bull in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.

Camden—Saracen's-head on *Snowhill*, Saturday.

Canterbury Carrier, *Billingſgate* Coffee-Houſe, Thurſday: Dark-houſe at *Billingſgate*, Monday, Thurſday. Coach, White-hart in *Southwark*, every day: Star on *Fiſhſtreet-hill*, Monday, Thurſday; Summer-time, every day.

Caſtle-Aſhby Waggon, Caſtle at *Smithfield-bars*, Thurſday.

Ceford —— Wind-mill in St. *John's-ſtreet*, Wedneſday.

Cheſſon —— Dolphin without *Biſhopſgate*, Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.

Cheſhunt Coach, Flying-horſe without *Biſhopſgate*, every day.

Chipton-Norton Car. Bear and Ragged Staff in *Smithfield*, Thurſday.

Chalby Waggon, Roſe at *Holborn-bridge*, Thurſday.

Chelmsford Wag. Croſs-keys in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, wedneſday, ſaturday. Coach, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

Cheſham Wag. White Horſe at *Fleet-ditch*, by *Holborn-bridge*, wedneſday, ſaturday.

Cheſterfield Carrier, Caſtle in *Wood-ſtreet*, Friday.

Cheſtenham Car. Saracen's-head in *Carter-lane*, ſaturday.

Chicheſter Car. White Hart in *Southwark*, thurſday, friday.

Chittenſtone Carrier, White Horſe in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Cirenceſter Wag. King's-head in the *Old-Change*, friday.

Clapham Coach, Spread-Eagle in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, every day: Croſs-keys in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, every day.

Clare Car. Spread-Eagle in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Copel Car. Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, wedneſday.

Codingham Car. Roſe in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Coventry Wag. Ram in *Smithfield*, thurſday, ſaturday.

Colcheſter Wag. Croſs-keys in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, friday: from the Saracen's-head within *Aldgate*, friday. Coach, Spread-Eagle in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*.

Coddicote Coach, George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſday, ſaturday.

Coxell Car. Spread-Eagle in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, friday.

Croydon Coach, Grey-hound in *Southwark*, every day.

Cranbroke Carrier, Talbot in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Crandon-

Crandon-long, George in *Smithfield*, Friday.
Cranfield Car. George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Thurſday.

D.

Darby Waggon, Caſtle at *Smithfield-bars*, Monday.
Daventry Carrier, Caſtle in *Smithfield*, thurſday: Ram in *Smithfield*, monday. Waggon, Three Cups in St. *John's-ſtreet*, thurſday. Coach, from the ſame Place, monday.
Danton Car. George in *Drury-lane*, thurſday.
Deviſes Wag. Bull and Mouth near *Alderſgate*, thurſday.
Dorcheſter Coach, Bell in the *Strand*, monday, thurſday.
Dover Wag. King's-head in *Southwark*, thurſday, ſaturday. Coach, White Hart in *Southwark*.
Dorington Wag. Caſtle in *Smithfield*, thurſday.
Dorſet, Caſtle in *Smithfield*, monday, thurſday.
Dunſtable Wag. Three Cups in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſday, friday. Coach, from the ſame Place, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.
Dunchurch, —— Caſtle in *Smithfield*, Thurſday.
Dunmore Wag. Three Nuns without *Aldgate*, thurſday.

E.

Eaton-bridge Car. White Horſe in *Southwark*, Tueſday.
Eaſtwick Car. One Swan without *Biſhopſgate*, wedneſday, ſaturday.

Edmonton Coach, Four Swans in *Biſhopſgate ſtreet*, every day: Bull in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, every day.

Egham Coach, Black Lion in *Water-lane*, Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.

Ely ——— Green Dragon in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, Thurſday.

Enfield Coach, Four Swans in *Biſhoſgate-ſtreet*, every day: Coach within *Biſhopſgate*, every day.

Epſom Coach, Croſs-keys in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday: Spread-Eagle in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, every day.

Epping Coach, Nag's-head without *Aldgate*, Wedneſday.

Everſham Wag. Caſtle in *Woodſtreet*, Saturday.

Exeter Car. Bell in *Fridayſtreet*, Monday: Saracen's-head in *Fridayſtreet*, Saturday, Wag. Roſe on *Holborn-bridge*, Monday: King's Arms at *Holborn-bridge*, Wedneſday. Coach, Saracen's-head in *Friday-ſtreet*, Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.

F.

Faringtan Wag. Bell in *Holborn*, Thurſday.

Fenny-ſtanton Wag. Katherine-wheel without *Biſhopſgate*, friday.

Fetching Car. Grey-hound in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Finchly Coach, Swan with two Necks in St. *John's-ſtreet*, every day.

Froome Wag. King's-arms at *Holborn-bridge*, friday.

Fetdingbridge Wag. Oxford-Arms in *Warwick-lane*, ſaturday.

Folworth Wag. Ram in *Smith-field*, Thurſday.

G. *Gainsborough*

G.

Ainsborough Car. Red Lion in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Monday.

Gloceſter Wag. King's-head in the *Old Change*, ſaturday: *Bloſſoms-Inn* in *Lawrence-lane*, friday. Coach, Bolt and Tun in *Fleet-ſtreet*, monday, wedneſday.

Godlyman Car. King's-head in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Grantham Coach and Wag. Croſs-keys in *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, monday.

Grinſtead Car. Half-moon in *Southwark*, wedneſday, ſaturday.

Grandon Wag. George in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Guilford Wag. Queens-head in *Southwark*, tueſday. Coach, ſame place, tueſday, friday: Coach, Talbot in the *Strand*, tueſday, wedneſday, friday, ſaturday: Coach, Bell in the *Strand*, tueſday, wedneſday, friday, ſaturday.

Grantham ——— Red Lion in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday.

H.

Hallifax Car. White Horſe at *Cripplegate*, Thurſday: Bell in *Wood-ſtreet*, Thurſday.

Harrow on the Hill Wag. Unicorn in *Holborn*, every day. Coach, Crown in *Holborn*, monday, wedneſday, ſaturday.

Harlington Car. Golden Lion in St. *John's-ſtreet*, wedneſday.

Harding Wag. Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſday, friday.

Hadnam Wag. Talbot in the *Strand*, friday.

Harringworth Waggon, Caſtle in *Smithfield*, thurſday,

Harwich Coach, Saracen's-head within *Aldgate*, tueſday, friday.

Hamſtead Coach, Cock and Dolphin in *Grays-Inn-lane*, every day: King's-head in the ſame Lane, every day: Bell in *Holborn*, every day.

Hatfield Wag. Spread-Eagle in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, friday. Coach, Red Lion in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

Hadham Coach and Waggon, Bull in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, ſaturday.

Heamſtead Wag. George on *Holborn-bridge*, wedneſday, ſaturday.

Hendon Coach, Bell in *Holborn*, mondy, wedneſday, ſaturday.

Hertford Car. Four Swans within *Biſhopſgate*, tueſday, friday: Bull in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday. Coach, Vine in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, tueſday, friday. Coach-Waggon, One Swan without *Biſhopſgate*, tueſday, friday.

Hereford Car. Croſs-keys in *Wood-ſtreet*, ſaturday.

Hitching Waggon, Three Arrows in *Golden-lane*, tueſday, friday: Cock in *Old-ſtreet*, tueſday, friday. Carrier, Swan in St. *John's-ſtreet*, thurſday. Coach, from the Bell in *Smithfield*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

Highworth Waggon, George on *Holborn-bridge*, monday: Oxford-arms in *Warwick-lane*, monday.

Hooknorton Waggon, Roſe on *Holborn-bridge*, thurſday.

Horſmountſy Carrier, King's-head in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Hodſdon Coach, Bull within *Biſhopſgate*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday. Coach, at the Dolphin without *Biſhopſgate*, the ſame days.

Horn-

Hornchurch Wag. White Hart without *Aldgate*, wedneſday, friday. Coach, Three Nuns without *Aldgate*, three days a week.

Horſham Car. White Hart in *Southwark*, wedneſday.

Huntington Carrier, Three Cups in *Alderſgateſtreet*, thurſday: and from the Red Lion in *Alderſgateſtreet*, on the ſame day.

Hull Carrier, Red Lion in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday.

Huſley Car. George in *Drury-lane*, thurſday.

High-Ruden Wag. Three Nuns without *Aldgate*, thurſday.

I.

ILford Coach, Crown without *Aldgate*, every day.

Ingerſtone Wag. Three Nuns without *Aldgate*, wedneſday.

Joe (St.) Carrier, Red Lion without *Biſhopſgate*, thurſday.

Ipſwich Wag. Croſs-keys in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, thurſday. Coach, ſame Place, Winter-time, thurſday, monday; Summer-time, monday, wedneſday, friday.

K.

KAxton Carrier, Three Cups in *Alderſgateſtreet*, Friday.

Kendal Car. White Horſe without *Cripplegate*, friday.

Kempſon Car. Roſe in *Smithfield*, wednesday.

Kettring Car. Bell in *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, thurſday. Wag. Roſe in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Kington Wag. George in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Kirby Car. White Horſe without *Cripplegate*, friday.

Kidderminſter Wag. Saracen's-head on *Snowhill*, ſaturday.

Kingſclear Wag. George in *Drury-lane*, thurſday.

Kingſlangly Wag. White Horſe by *Fleet-ditch*, tueſday, friday.

L.

Lavenham Carrier, Croſs-Keys in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, Friday.

Layton-buzard Car. Saracen's-head in *Carter-lane*, wedneſday. Wag. Saracen's-head on *Snowhill*, friday.

Lancaſter Car. Swan with two Necks in *Ladlane*, friday.

Lamburn Wag. Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill*, thurſday.

Lewes Car. George in *Southwark*, thurſday: Talbot in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Letherhead Wag. King's-head in *Southwark*, wedneſday, ſaturday. Coach, ſame place, tueſday, ſaturday.

Lempſter Car. Bull and Mouth near *Alderſgate*, ſaturday.

Leeds Car. Axe in *Aldermanbury*, friday: White Horſe without *Cripplegate*, friday.

Leiceſter Wag. Roſe in *Smithfield*, monday.

Litterworth Wag. Ram in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Litchfield —— George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſday.

Linton Wag. Four Swans in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Lincoln

Lincoln —— Red Lion in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday.

Loughborough Car. Red Lion in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday.

Lough Car. George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday.

Low-Layton Coach, Crown without *Aldgate*, every day.

Ludlow Car. George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, ſaturday.

Lutton Coach, Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

Lyn Coach, Green Dragon in *Biſhopſgate ſtreet*, monday.

M.

Mayfield Carrier, Grey-hound in *Southwark*, Thurſday.

Mansfield Car. George in *Smithfield*, monday.

Marlborough Wag. Roſe at *Holborn-bridge*, wedneſday: ſame Place on thurſday. Car. White Swan on *Holborn-bridge*, thurſday. Coach, Angel back-ſide of St. *Clements*, thurſday.

Marlow (Great) Wag. ſame Place, friday.

Mancheſter Car. Axe in *Aldermanbury*, Friday: Bloſſoms-Inn in *Lawrence-lane*, friday.

Maxfield Car. Swan with two Necks in *Lad-lane*, friday.

Malden Waggon, Blue Boar in *Whitechapel*, thurſday. Coach, from the ſame Place, wedneſday and ſaturday.

Maidſtone Carrier, King's-head in *Southwark*, thurſday. Coach, Star on *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, tueſday, ſaturday.

Marſhgibbon Car. Saracen's-head in *Carter-lane*, wedneſday.

Manill

Mavil Carrier, Grey-hound in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Maidenhead Coach, Black Lion in *Water-lane*, *Fleet-ſtreet*, every day.

Medhurſt Car. White Hart in *Southwark*, wedneſday.

Moltonmowberry —— Ram in *Smithfield*, monday.

Middlewich and *Mancheſter* Car. Axe in *Aldermanbury*, friday.

Monmouth Car. Bell in *Friday-ſtreet*, ſaturday.

N.

Natsford —— Axe in *Aldermanbury*, Friday.

Newbery Waggon, King's-arms on *Holborn-bridge*, thurſday.

Needs (St) Waggon, Three Cups in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday. Carrier, Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday.

Newcaſtle Under-line Car. Swan with two Necks in *Lad-lane*, monday.

Newport in *Bucks* Coach-Wag. Bull and Mouth near *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Newport in *Shropſhire* Wag. Caſtle and Faulcon in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Norwich Wag. Bull in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, wedneſday. Coach, ſame Place, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday: Green Dragon in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, monday. Wag. ſame Place, friday. Horſe-Car. Bull in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, friday.

Norwich in *Cheſhire*, Axe in *Aldermanbury*, friday.

Nodſtage Wag. Saracen's-head on *Snowhill*, thurſday.

North-hall Coach, George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

Notting-

Nottingham Coach, Ram in *Smithfield*, Monday. Waggon, ſame Place, Monday. Coach, Bell-Savage on *Ludgate hill*, Monday.

Northampton Wag. Roſe in *Smithfield*, thurſday: Ram in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Newbery Wag. Croſs-keys in *Wood-ſtreet*, wedneſday; *Gerrards-hall*, thurſday. Coach, Bolt and Tun in *Fleet-ſtreet*, every day: White Horſe in *Fleet-ſtreet*, every day.

O.

Oakingham Waggon, Oxford-Arms in *Warwick-lane*, Thurſday: White Horſe in *Friday-ſtreet*, Thurſday. Coach, White Swan in *Swan-yard* againſt *Somerſet-houſe*, every day.

Olneg Wag. George in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Onger Coach-Wag. Crown without *Aldgate*, tueſday, friday. Coach, ſame Place, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

Oxford Wag. Oxford-Arms in *Warwick-lane*, wedneſday. Coach, three days a week. Coach-Wag. Saracen's-head on *Snowhill*, every day. Coach, Black Swan in *Holborn*, monday, wedneſday, friday: Grey-hound in *Holborn*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday: Chequer in *Holborn*, monday.

Oundel Wag. and Car. Ram in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

P.

Park-ſtreet Waggon, Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, Tueſday and Friday.

Peterborough Carrier, Bell in *Friday-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Petworth Car. King's-head in *Southwark*, wedneſday: White Hart in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Pool —— Roſe at *Holborn bridge*, monday.

Portſmouth Waggon, White Hart in *Southwark*, thurſday. Coach, ſame place, monday: Croſs-keys in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, monday, wedneſday, and Friday.

Plaxton —— Ship in *Southwark*, wedneſday, ſaturday.

Preſton Carrier, Caſtle in *Wood-ſtreet*, friday.

Puckridge Carrier, One Swan without *Biſhopſgate*, friday.

R.

Reading Waggon, Croſs-keys in *Wood-ſtreet*, Wedneſday: *Gerrards-hall*, Thurſday. Coach, Bolt and Tun in *Fleet-ſtreet*, every day: White Horſe in *Fleet-ſtreet*, every day.

Richmond Carrier, White Horſe without *Cripplegate*, monday.

Royſton —— Vine without *Biſhopſgate*, friday.

Rumford Coach, Saracen's-head at *Aldgate*, every day.

Rugby Wag-Car. Ram in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Rye Carrier, Grey-hound in *Southwark*, tueſday, friday.

S.

Salisbury Waggon, King's-arms on *Holborn-bridge*, monday, friday. Coach, Angel the back-ſide of St. *Clements*, monday, wedneſday, and friday.

Sandon Carrier, Red Lion without *Biſhopſgate*, friday.

Sanford

Sanford Carrier, Saracen's-head at *Aldgate*, wedneſday.

Saffron Walden Car. Vine within *Biſhopſgate*, thurſday. Coach, Blue Boar without *Aldgate*, in Summer time every day.

Shipton Wag. Roſe in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Sherrington Carrier, George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Shrewsbury Carrier, Caſtle in *Wood-ſtreet*, friday: Bell in *Wood-ſtreet*, friday. Coach, George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday.

Shaftsbury Carrier, *Gerrads-hall*, ſaturday.

Sherbourn, *Crookhorn* Carrier, ſame place and day.

Shoreham Carrier, Queen's-head in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Southſtoke Carrier, George in *Drury-lane*, wedneſday.

Southgate Coach, Four Swans in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, every day.

Southampton Wag. White Swan at *Holborn-bridge*, monday, wedneſday, friday.

Southam Wag. Ram in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Stratford on *Aven* Wag. Ram in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Stoke Bruen Carrier, George in *Smithfield*, wedneſday.

Stafford Wag. Caſtle and Faulcon by *Alderſgate*, monday.

Stony Stratford Car. George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, wedneſday.

Stanford and *Grantham* Wag. Cock in *Old-ſtreet*, monday.

Stroudwater Car. *Gerards-hall*, friday: Bell in *Friday-ſtreet*, ſaturday.

Stenning Carrier, King's-head in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Stow in the Hold Waggon, Saracen's-head on *Snowhill*, thurſday.

Stranbourn Carrier, Queen's-head in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Sannock Waggon, Spur in *Southwark*, tueſday, friday.

Sudbury Waggon and Coach, Spread-Eagle in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, friday.

Swallowfield Waggon, Bull in *Holborn*, thurſday.

T.

T*Aunton-Dean* Carrier, Bull in *Wood-ſtreet*, Saturday. Bell in *Friday-ſtreet*, Monday.

Thame Waggon, White Horſe in *Friday-ſtreet*, friday. Carrier, Saracen's-head in *Friday-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Tamworth Carrier, from the Bell in *Wood-ſtreet*, monday.

Todington Carrier, Swan with two Necks in St. *John's-ſtreet*, wedneſday.

Thackſted Carrier, Saracen's-head within *Aldgate*, wedneſday.

Tociter Wag. Ram in *Smithfield*, friday: Caſtle at *Smithfield-bars*, friday.

Trubridge Car. Bell in *Wood-ſtreet*, monday.

Tunbridge Wag. George in *Southwark*, in the Winter-time, on wedneſday; during the Wells, tueſday, friday. Coach, White Hart in *Southwark*, monday, friday in the Winter-time; in Summer-time, every other day. Coach, Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill*.

U.

U*Xbridge* Coach, Bull in *Holborn*, every day.

W. *Ware*

W.

Ware Coach, Dolphin without *Biſhopſgate*, every day: Vine within *Biſhopſgate*, Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.

Wantage Wag. Saracen's-head in *Friday-ſtreet*.

Wallingford Wag. White Horſe in *Friday-ſtreet*, wedneſday.

Warwick Wag. Saracen's-head on *Snowhill*, ſaturday: Bell in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Watford Wag. George at *Holborn-bridge*, tueſday, wedneſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

Waldron Carrier, Grey-hound in *Southwark*, thurſday.

Walthamſtow Coach, Crown without *Aldgate*, every day.

Waltham Abbey Coach, Green Dragon in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, every day.

Warrington Carrier, Caſtle and Faulcon in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, friday.

Weſt-Cheſter Car. Bloſſom's-Inn, ſaturday: Caſtle and Faulcon near *Alderſgate*, ſaturday: Waggon, George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday, thurſday: Coach, Catherine-Wheel in *Smithfield*.

Weeden Wag. Bell in *Smithfield*, thurſday.

Wells Car. Caſtle in *Wood-ſtreet*, ſaturday.

Weſtram Car. Greyhound in *Southwark*, tueſday, friday.

Wendover Wag. Swan at *Holborn-bridge*, thurſday.

Whetomſtead Wag. Cock in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, wedneſday, ſaturday.

Whetſtone Coach, Golden Lion in St. *John's-ſtreet*, every day.

Windſor Coach, White Horſe in *Fleet-ſtreet* every day: Bell-Savage on *Ludgate*-hill, every day:

day: Black Lion in *Water-lane* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, every day.

Wickham Wag. Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-hill*, thurſday: George in *Alderſgate ſtreet*, wedneſday: Saracen's-head in *Friday ſtreet*, wedneſday.

Wickham (*High*) Carrier, Bull and Mouth at *Alderſgate*, tueſday.

Wisbick Carrier, Bull within *Biſhopſgate*, friday.

Wittham Carrier, Croſs-keys in *Graceckurch ſtreet*, friday.

Witney Wag. George at *Holborn-bridge*, thurſday.

Wincheſter Wag. Roſe on *Holborn-bridge*, monday, thurſday.

Woobourne Car. Wind-mill in St. *John's ſtreet*, wedneſday.

Woodſtock Wag. Bell in *Holborn*, friday.

Worceſter Wag. Bull and Mouth at *Alderſgate*, ſaturday. Carrier, Bell in *Wood ſtreet*, ſaturday. Coach, Kings-head in the *Strand*, monday, thurſday: Blue Boar in *Holborn*, monday.

Woodford Coach, Three Nuns without *Aldgate*, every day.

Woofen Carrier, Red Lion and Axe in *Red-creſs-ſtreet*, thurſday.

Wolverhampton Car. Caſtle and Faulcon in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, ſaturday: Ram in *Smithfield*, monday.

Y.

Yarmouth Coach, Green Dragon in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, thurſday, ſaturday.

York Car. Red Lion in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, monday: Bear in *Baſing-lane*, friday. Coach, Black Swan in *Holborn*, tueſday, thurſday, ſaturday.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Poſt-Office.

THIS Office is now kept in *Lombard-ſtreet*; the Revenue belongs to His Majeſty.

From this General Office, Letters and Pacquets are diſpatch'd,

On *Mondays*,

To *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Flanders*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

On *Tueſdays*,

To *Holland*, *Germany*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and all Parts of *England* and *Wales*.

On *Wedneſdays*,

To all Parts of *Kent* and the *Downs*.

On *Thurſdays*,

To *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

On *Fridays*,

To *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Holland*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

On *Saturdays*.

To all Parts of *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Letters are returned from all Parts of *England* and *Scotland* certainly every *Monday*, *Wedneſday* and *Friday*; from *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*; and from *Kent* and the *Downs* every day: but from other Parts more uncertainly, in regard of the Sea.

A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is convey'd 80 miles for 2 *d.* two Sheets for 4 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters for 8 *d.* and ſo proportionably; and a Letter containing a Sheet is convey'd above 80 miles for 3 *d.* two Sheets for 6 *d.*

and

and every Ounce of Letters for 12 *d.* A Sheet is conveyed to *Dublin* for 6 *d.* two for a ſhilling, and an Ounce of Letters for 12 *d.* A ſingle Letter to *Berwick*, 3 *d.* A double, 6 *d.* An ounce, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

This Conveyance by Poſt, is done in ſo ſhort a time, by Night, as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Poſt goes 120 Miles; and in 5 Days an Anſwer of a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles diſtant from the Writer.

Moreover, if any Gentleman deſire to ride Poſt to any principal Town of *England*, Poſt-Horſes are always in readineſs (taking no Horſe without the Conſent of his Owner,) which in other Kings reigns was not duly obſerved; and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every Engliſh Mile; and for every Stage, to the Poſt-Boy 4 *d.* for Conducting.

CHAP. VIII.

The ſeveral Rates that now are, and have been taken for the Carriage of Letters, Pacquets and Parcels, to or from any of His Majeſty's Dominions, and to and from any other Parts or Places beyond the Seas, are as followeth; that is to ſay,

		s.	*d.*
Morlaix, *St. Maloes*, *Caen*, *New-haven*, and Places of like diſtance, Carriage paid to *Rouen*	Single	0	6
	Double	1	0
	Treble	1	6
	Ounce	1	6
Hamburg, *Colen*, *Frankfort*, Carriage paid to *Antwerp*, is	Single	0	8
	Double	1	4
	Treble	2	0
	Ounce	2	0

Venice,

		s.	d.
Venice, Genoa, Legorn, Rome, Naples, Meſſina, and all other Parts of *Italy,* by way of *Venice, Frank pro Mantua*	Single	0	9
	Double	1	6
	Treble	2	3
	Ounce	2	8
Marſeilles, Smyrna, Conſtantinople, Aleppo, and all Parts of *Turkey,* Carriage paid to *Marſeilles*	Single	1	0
	Double	2	0
	¾ Ounce	2	9
	Ounce	3	8
And for Letters brought from the ſaid Places into *England*	Single	0	8
	Double	1	4
	Treble	2	0
	Ounce	2	0
For Letters brought into *England* from *Calais, Diepe, Bologne, Abbeville, St. Omers, Amiens, Montrel*	Single	0	4
	Double	0	8
	Treble	1	0
	Ounce	1	0
Rouen	Single	0	6
	Double	1	0
	Treble	1	6
	Ounce	1	6
Genoa, Legorn, Rome, and other Parts of *Italy,* by the way of *Lyons, Frank pro Lyons*	Single	1	0
	Double	2	0
	¾ Ounce	2	9
	Ounce	3	9

And of Letters ſent Outwards,

		s.	d.
To *Bourdeaux, Rochel, Nantz, Orleans, Bayon, Tours,* and Places of like diſtance, Port paid to *Paris*	Single	0	9
	Double	1	6
	Treble	2	3
	Ounce	2	8
For Letters from thoſe Places into *England*	Single	1	0
	Double	2	0
	¾ Ounce	3	0
	Ounce	4	0

		s.
And Letters sent Outwards to *Noremberg, Bremen, Dantzick, Lubeck, Lipswick*, and other Places of like distance, Port paid to *Hamburgh*	Single	1
	Double	2
	¾ Ounce	3
	Ounce	4
Paris	Single	0
	Double	1
	Treble	2
	Ounce	2
Dunkirk, Ostend, Liste, Ipres, Cambray, Ghent, Bruxels, Bruges, Antwerp, and all other Parts of *Flanders*	Single	0
	Double	1
Sluce, Flushing, Middleburgh, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Delph, Hague, and all other Parts of *Holland* and *Zealand*	Treble	2
	Ounce	2

All Merchants Accompts not exceeding a Sheet, Bills of Exchange, Invoyces, Bills of Lading, shall be allowed without Rate in the price of the Letters; and also the Covers of the Letters not exceeding a Sheet, to *Marseilles, Venice*, or *Legorn*, towards *Turkey*.

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the number of Seventy seven Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively, in the dispatch of the Business.

Upon this Grand Office depend One hundred eighty two Deputy-Post-Masters in *England* and *Scotland*, most of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches: And also in *Ireland*, another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of Eighteen like Officers, and Forty five Deputy Post-Masters.

The

The preſent Poſt-Maſter-General keeps conſtanly, for the Tranſport of the ſaid Letters and Packquets,

Between *England* and —
- *France*, two Pacquet-Boats.
- *Flanders*, two Pacquet-Boats.
- *Holland*, three Pacquet-Boats.
- *Ireland*, three Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, two Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Poſt-Maſters, Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his own proper Charge.

And as the Maſter-piece of all thoſe good Regulations eſtabliſh'd by the preſent Poſt-Maſter-General, for the better government of the Office, he hath annexed nnd appropriated the Market-Towns of *England* ſo well to their reſpective Poſt-Stages, that there is no conſiderable Market-Town but hath an eaſie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the ſaid Grand Office, in the due courſe of the Mails every Poſt.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

A Perpetual Almanack of daily Uſe to all Traders.

April, July,	*Sept. Dec.*	*June, Febru.*	*Mar. Nov.*	*Auguſt,*	*May, Jan.*	*Octo-ber,*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	00	00	00	00

Note, That on what Day of the Week the Year begins, the Figure under each Month is the ſame Day of the Week until the Year's end. As for *Example* : The 25th. Day of the firſt Month, called *March*, was on the Third Day of the Week, called *Tueſday*; under *September* and *December* you ſee (2.) which ſheweth *Tueſday* to be the Second Day of each of theſe Months; and ſo go on to the end of the Month : and the like in all the other Months.

FINIS.

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ERRATA.

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4 How 5 came to be of ye Blood Royal
17 of a Tr playing at Cudgels y h-y his legs
One sd Taylors feet must need Stink for
110 in Claret - burnt first
On Mr Stone riding by a deep River his
109 where a bout Cuckolds Horns grow, 3 chatt
On one named Sampson 2 or 3 drinking to geath
120 Dr Prig and ye wench, A young to who had taken
of Speaking Latine 2 in company of a gent
— 2 one is nought bona mulier
60 Justice an a fellow ye 1st calling Kn
I sem not so at you take me
One told his neighbour that he had
a pope in his belly - answered better
then a devil in my heart
One being at a committe another
told him he spoke treason there
— answered he lies for he never
55 Noble man at a Knights table lized
a Surf of Beefe that he would cau
— his slaughter to cut all his meat
34 It was one great controversie in ye ... of Loy
between ye Physicians ... Law ... the
have ye Precedency the ...
The Parson ye good wife Preaching
or good friday said ... of ...
in Honour of this good day will not fo
give ~~one another~~ his ... ...
his heart ... ... will k
40 Dr Heylin being sent for to ha
elder Br he ye his man journ
lost them selves in a wood
ye Serving man being at a lo
... ye Dr to ride before
... man in a chase